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## INTER-STATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS

EIGHTH ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE OIL MEN IS HELD AT ST. LOUIS

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

The eighth annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association held at St. Louis this week was marked for its brevity, harmony and business-like tone. The members present were imbued with a desire to dispatch all business with the utmost promptitude, that they might speedily return to their pressing private pursuits, or to an uninterrupted investigation of the wonders of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Therefore, the hall in which the convention assembled, rented for the entire week, was still and empty after Wednesday. Three days were sufficient to dispose of all matters before the association.

The net results of the convention were:

Revision of the rules governing transactions in cottonseed products, so as to make arbitration practical and give the association's jurisdiction over trading due effectiveness.

Amendment of the constitution and by-laws, reducing membership dues from \$25 to \$10 per annum; abolishing the offices of the second assistant secretary; clothing the Executive Committee with legal authority, and other corrections to bring the by-laws up to date.

The presentation of a report strongly advising the formation of a mill owners' mutual insurance association as a practical and profitable method of mill insurance. This report was received by the convention without apparent interest, and was merely placed on file, the reason for non-action given being a lack of funds to launch the enterprise.

For the first time in the history of the association there was a contest over an office, and it developed no end of good-natured rivalry and stimulated interest that had been lagging a little. The friends of John W. Todd, of New Orleans, and J. Clint Hamilton, of Baton Rouge, La., backed them for the vice-presidency, which means a promotion to the presidency the following year, and Hamilton won by a majority of 9 votes after a lot of silver-tongued oratory and close campaigning. It was the only dash of tabasco in the whole convention proceedings.

Vice-president Fitzsimons was promoted to the presidency amid enthusiasm, and the following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. Fitzsimons, Columbia, S. C.  
Vice-president—J. Clinton Hamilton, Baton Rouge, La.

Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

Governing Committee—Alabama: E. Lamar, Selma; J. W. Black, Montgomery. Arkansas: E. S. Ready, Helena; C. C. Thompson, Little Rock. Georgia: L. A. Ransom,

Atlanta; E. P. McBurney, Kentucky: E. H. Boyd, Louisville; Everts Speed, Louisville. Louisiana: T. P. Sullivan, Alexandria; John W. Todd, New Orleans. Mississippi: H. O. Johnson, Friar's Point; C. R. Strain, Tupelo. Missouri: A. R. Strain, St. Louis; M. E. Singleton, St. Louis. North Carolina: H. H. Wearne, Charlotte; F. K. Borden, Goldsboro. South Carolina: Fred G. Brown, Anderson;



EX-PRESIDENT A. H. D. PERKINS.

B. F. Taylor, Columbia. Tennessee: H. J. Parish, Memphis; Henry Bond, Chattanooga. Texas: J. S. LeClereq; R. L. Hamilton, Corsicana; L. Hilje, San Antonio; R. L. Heflin, Galveston. Oklahoma: J. T. Humphreys, Oklahoma City. Indian Territory: R. G. Ladd, North and East; W. R. Cantrell, New York City; John Aspegren, New York City; E. E. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Napheys, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Fields, Cincinnati, O.

### MONDAY.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—This World's Fair city is the Mecca for conventioners of every nation and kindred and tongue. Every sort

of body of men or women who could find an excuse for an annual getting together made or will make St. Louis their objective between May and November of this year of our Lord 1904. They have provided a convention hall on the World's Fair grounds and appointed a director of congresses. These gatherings will be among the attractions for which the visitor puts up his half dollar as he passes through the turnstile.

But there was one convention that was not made a part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition circus. No more important delegate assembly will set in the World's Fair convention hall this year than that which met this morning in Rose Hill Hall, ten blocks outside the World's Fair gates. The Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association began its eighth annual session without the chaperonage of the director of congresses. The cottonseed oil men do not meet to spout eloquence and exchange hot air. They get together to talk business. So they have no use for a spectators' gallery or a brass-band adjunct.

It may be added, however, that though the crushers met outside the World's Fair grounds, they did not stay outside altogether. The selection of their meeting place was a happy idea, concocted by President Perkins and Committeemen Strain and Singleton. It gave the delegates' headquarters at one of the newest and nicest of the St. Louis hotels, away from the dust and soot of the downtown district and within short walking distance of the exposition and a convention hall just across the way from the hotel, where business could be conducted expeditiously and without outside disturbance. Ten minutes after the adjournment of the daily sessions the delegates who were foot-loose could be inside the World's Fair gates. They availed themselves of the opportunity and saw everything there was to see, from the blond German maidens of the Tyrolean Alps to the dusky beauties of the Igorrote village, way over in the Philippine reservation. And there were some very fine cotton-oil and machinery exhibits in the big industrial palaces in between.

The attendance at this eighth yearly meeting of the Inter-State Association was thoroughly representative of the vast interests the association represents. The war horses of the crude oil mill industry were nearly all on hand as usual, the life and fire of the convention. The refiners were ably represented and the allied trades had a strong showing of delegates. The South predominated, as it should, and there was over the convention that atmosphere of Southern good feeling and good fellowship that prevented all jars

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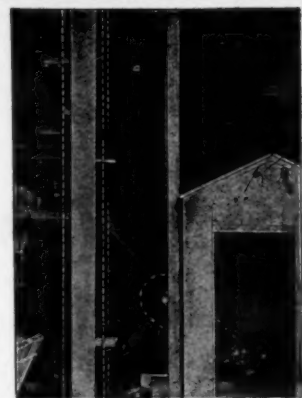
In other words, do you make a gang of men do the work, or save time, money and material by using electrically driven hoists driven by NORTHERN MOTORS.

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and made business and social contact alike enjoyable.

The delegates were slow in gathering on Monday morning. There were so many greetings to be exchanged and so many old acquaintanceships to renew that it was nearly 11 o'clock before President Perkins could get them all into the prettily decorated hall opposite the Hamilton Hotel and start the ball rolling. Big American flags, interspersed with colors of the exposition, covered the walls and draped the windows of the hall and gave the meeting place a gay Fourth of July appearance. The opening session was devoted entirely to addresses of welcome and responses and to the annual reports of the association officers. Other business was put off until the second day, the members evidently desiring a first glimpse at the fair before they buckled down to wrestling with rules and arbitration.

The welcoming speeches had a sincere note of admiration and respect for the men who have made so important an industry out of what was not so long ago a despised by-product. The president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the vice-president of the local Cotton Exchange made a hit with the visitors by the aptness of their greetings, and so did Vice-President Fitzsimmons with his response. In fact, Mr. Fitzsimmons was quite the silver-tongued orator of the occasion, and he was the recipient of an ovation when he concluded.

After President Perkins had called the assembly to order, Mr. C. T. Strain, chairman of the Reception Committee, introduced Mr. H. H. Wernse, president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who said:

### Address of Welcome.

"Mr. President and members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association: I appear before you as president of our St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, to bid you a cordial welcome on behalf of that business organization, and I will add at once that I also bring you greetings from our mayor, the Hon. Rolla Wells, who is inevitably absent. You can easily understand how he is kept occupied at this time, so that it really requires no apology because he does not appear. He meant to do so, but as I say, he could not.

"In bidding you welcome for both the Merchants' Exchange and the city of St. Louis, I want to say that we are glad to have you among us. You are aware that we are having conventions galore, but I don't know that any convention carries with it more importance, or as much importance, as the special industry you gentlemen represent, and especially the main industry, that of cotton. Of course, you know and I know that your industry is dependent upon the growth of the fleecy staple. We also know how much of an aid you gentlemen have been to the cotton industry by making it more profitable to grow the staple. During the last quarter of a century, when cottonseed was neglected

and sometimes despised, your industry has brought a product into market that brings one hundred million dollars, or in that neighborhood, per annum. That is so much additional wealth to our country and especially to our beloved Southland. A more remarkable little item is that only ten or twelve years ago cottonseed sold for about \$5 or \$6 a ton, and to-day, by competition and by bringing forth through your mills and through your ingenuity and energy a more valuable product, it is worth \$15 dollars a ton. Think of it! A commodity, a staple commodity, raised three-fold in so short a time, Mr. President, and that is largely due to the cottonseed crushers your association here represents.

"I hope that your convention may be a success. I believe in conventions. I believe that associations and confederations for the different branches are for good. It is the order of the day. In the last dozen years almost every branch of trade has formed itself into an organization, and have their assemblies where they consult for the good of their special industry, and I believe it has resulted to the good of the country, because our country has never prospered as she has in the past dozen years, in spite of the much cried-down and despised trusts.

"I believe that the cotton industry and your allied industry is on the road to prosperity. My reason for asserting that is this: We are now consuming in the United States four million bales of cotton out of the ten million bales raised, and more mills are constantly being built, and the South is now on the right track by manufacturing their own staple into the article of utility, and by the Panama Canal, which is going to be built at an enormous expenditure by our government, you will have an outlet through New Orleans where cotton is needed, and I predict that before another generation passes our Southland will raise twenty million bales of cotton and your industry will double, and I may say will treble, because your output will constantly become more valuable."

### The Cotton Exchange Address.

Mr. Strain introduced Mr. Chas. T. Senter, vice-president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, who said:

"Gentlemen, as the worthy president of the Merchants' Exchange said, we are kindred. I don't know whether it would be proper for such a young man to say that you are our child; but I have been raised in the cotton business. From the time that I was able to walk I have gone down to my father's office; he had been in the cotton business all his life before me, and I can remember a great deal about the cottonseed. Before I came here I was thinking that cottonseed crushing was something that had come up entirely since the war, but your worthy president informed me that they had cottonseed oil mills before the war; so he took a little of it out of my speech, for I was going to speak about when I was a small boy, of

remembering a can of stuff that was brought into our house. In that can was cottonseed oil, and some man had the temerity to say that it was going to take the place of lard; that they were going to use cottonseed oil actually in the place of lard; that they were going to use it to make bread and biscuit. I remember my father brought it out and my mother took it and had the cook make up the bread with cottonseed oil. Gentlemen, it was not the product that you are bringing us to-day. We could not have told to-day whether our bread and biscuit were made with cottonseed oil or not. But we could taste cottonseed oil then; I will have to admit that, but that was at the beginning, as far as I was concerned, with cottonseed oil. You have taken that oil and have refined it; you haven't only made it take the place of the hog, but you have made it take the place of the olive tree, and the best olive oil we have, we understand, is our very best cottonseed oil refined.

"So much for the cottonseed oil. We know what that has done. We know that it has come to what it has because it has had in it men of brains, men of energy, men who are brave and who are willing to lead. If there were not some leaders, we never would have advanced. The man who had the temerity to say that cottonseed oil would take the place of lard did a great thing for the South.

"You have taken this which the cotton people of the past had thrown away; you have taken and crushed the seed and made an oil that is a great commodity in the world; you have taken that seed which we had ginned and probably had though we had done a great thing, and you have commenced and taken off that which we left on it, and you have made an industry so that there are over 200,000 bales of linters taken off these seeds each year.

"The people of America owe a great deal to you. What they eat has been improved by you. What they sleep on has been improved by you, and, gentlemen, you have added to that dear Southland of ours many, many thousands of inhabitants who are there running these mills and are every day adding to that part of our country, which is going to be greater and grander than ever. I am not going to try to tell you all the great things you have done. It would be impossible. I am not as well acquainted with them as you are; but as a cotton man I am acquainted with these things which have occurred, and I know, as one, that I am very thankful for it.

"Gentlemen, the cotton men of St. Louis welcome you. The St. Louis Cotton Exchange are glad to have you among us. You are our kindred. We come in contact with you on every hand; we find you to be people who help the people we love to help and are those we depend on; we are glad to have you in St. Louis; we are glad you are here to see the exposition."

In his reply to these addresses of welcome, Vice-President Fitzsimmons said:



## Vice-President's Reply.

"Gentlemen: We say to you frankly, not only as representatives of the South and particularly Southern industry, that a welcome from you does not surprise us, but we say that that is one great thing about our country as a whole. No matter where we go, there is always a welcome from one American to another. (Applause.)

"This association, while having its foundation originally for the protection of its products located in the South, is to-day so big, mentally, commercially and scientifically, that her membership ranges from the Far East to the Far West. Associations organized in this country on that basis not only do good in developing the wealth of our country, but they do a greater good in binding still closer the bonds of brotherhood. (Applause.)

"In the short time I have had the pleasure to be here, there have been two thoughts that have come into my mind in relation to the great blessings that you enjoy at this point. The first is a commercial one. Sitting here on the banks of this great river as the heart of man is located on the side of his body, the great artery that throbs the richest section of this country, you occupy a position unique in that it is exceptional over any other Southern city, and that is this: You predominate in every one of the agricultural products that this whole country produces. You touch the wheat; you touch the corn; you touch the cotton and you touch the livestock. Your market is a recognized authority and is quoted in every paper in this country on every one of these products, and there is no other city that can rank with that peculiar distinction. Time alone, if you hadn't the powerful advantages of your great river and of your splendid climate, will make you the largest commercial centre of the United States.

"The next point that has impressed me and every man I have talked to since I have been here is the social evidence that is on every street, your homes. (Applause.) Social scientists to-day are studying what they consider the greatest problem, and that is the interference of the congestion of large families in a condensed area in large cities. Whenever I meet one of them again I shall take pleasure in telling them that the solution of their problem is to visit St. Louis. Gentlemen, where you strike a community that values the home, where you strike a community where you can travel over miles of streets and from the humblest cottage to the largest residence, see the whole stamped with cleanliness, happiness, love of home, there you will find families in those homes that will make the leading Americans of America.

"I wish to say to you, in conclusion, so much am I impressed with this that, if I were a bachelor, I should not leave St. Louis." (Applause.)

When the formal welcoming was over, the annual roll call was proceeded with by Secretary Gibson, and it was made the occasion for the recognition of the popular figures of the association by the rounds of applause which greeted the reading of their names.

After the roll call the following new members were proposed and enrolled:

Richard King, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Taylor, Taylor Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; American Manufacturing Company, Warren, Jones & Grats, St. Louis; White-law Bros., Chapin Company, E. R. O'Donnell, St. Louis; S. J. West, Shreveport, La.; Jack Murphy, Monroe, La.

## President Perkins' Report.

President Perkins then read his annual report, in which he said:

"I am much gratified, gentlemen, at the large attendance here on the first day of our meeting. You have been fortunate in the past in placing in your chair gentlemen whose eloquence could charm and whose wisdom could instruct you. Wielding the gavel which they have wielded, I feel my deficiency

in those qualities which have distinguished my predecessors and shall confine myself to as brief an address as the occasion will admit.

"Our association has just rounded out the eighth year of its existence as an organization, and I believe that it is its destiny to become every year more widely recognized as a dominant factor in the cotton oil industry. Much has been accomplished by the association in the past, and much still remains to be done, and if it be necessary that a few lances be broken in its behalf, we have the lances to break, and the strong arms to give them impetus, and the steady eyes to guide their points against whatever abuses may have been overlooked in the past or have crept in since we last met.

"I see before me some of the men who have brought our organization into being and guided its destinies so wisely, and I do not believe that any conditions will arise which they will not be able to meet with the same address and efficiency which has marked their efforts in the past.

"We have the past to guide us, and a better knowledge than ever of the future conditions which will confront us, and with every confidence in your ability to meet effectually any emergency which may arise, I place before you the information which has filtered through my hands as your executive.

## Financial Condition.

"Of our financial condition little need be said by me, except that we are prosperous. Our honored secretary will, in his report, acquaint you with details as to the income and expenditures of the association, and I only touch upon the matter because it brings me to the subject of annual dues. The surplus in the treasury is, of course, referable to the increase in annual dues which went into effect last season. We have "put money in our purse," which is no part of our aim, but have weakened our strength numerically, while it is vital that we should grow in numbers. During the past year ninety members have resigned, while only five new members have been enrolled. This is a sad inroad into our ranks.

"If it is found necessary to continue our dues at the present rate to meet an expense consequent upon the furthering of an insurance plan, it would be well to so continue them, as I cannot imagine any course which would be of greater benefit to our members than the establishment of such a plan on an effectual basis. Otherwise it is my opinion that the dues should be reduced to the point where they will meet the expenses of the association only. Annual dues for all active members could be placed at \$10 per annum, which would be ample for our expenses, and I believe that such action would result in the bringing in of a great number of mills, which would still leave in the treasury a handsome surplus.

"An analysis of our membership by States will show that much work remains to be done in convincing our outside brethren of the manifold advantages to be enjoyed within our ranks. We have a total membership of only 154 mills out of the great number in the country. Our distinguished fellow citizen, Mark Twain, remarked that there were three kinds of lies: Lies, d—n lies and statistics. I have heard elsewhere that a man once proved by statistics that there were 75 gallons of oil in a ton of seed. I hope, however, that you will not view my statistics in the light of such aspersions cast upon the noble science of figures. We need all of the mills as members, and they need us more than we do them. What we want to do is to convince them of their necessity.

"Every membership added strengthens our organization, and the stronger the organization the more it will benefit the individual members. Therefore each and every one of us should make an effort to bring in some of the non-members and not leave this work entirely to the officers of the association. Pride in our organization and self-interest both demand an increased membership, and the result will amply justify the effort.

The same reasoning does not point to the necessity of reducing the dues of our contributory members, and I see no reason why their dues should be decreased from the present figure, which is \$20 per annum. Their interest in being members is in meeting our other members and selling their goods. In other words, it is an advertisement for them, and as we increase our numbers, their membership becomes correspondingly more valuable to them.

"At our last meeting it was thought advisable to change our by-laws to provide for two assistant secretaries at a salary limit of \$1,800 for the two. These were elected, and, in my judgment, have proved, under our present system, to be useless incumbrances, not but what they have done well the work which has come into their hands, but because there has been so little for them to do. It is possible that with a president who has more time for devising work for them to do, more employment could be provided for them, but I have found but few burdens to tax their strength. Under a readjustment of our present methods of arbitration they may be found useful and even necessary, but the conditions which have existed during the past year have made little demand on their time and have not warranted their expense.

"In this brief address I have aimed to touch only on the points which I believe will hold the most interest to this meeting and advance to the consideration of that point which, to my mind, is the most vital subject which can come before you—that of our rules and arbitration. It is through our rules and arbitrations that we can most benefit our members, and it is therefore obvious that they demand the most intelligent care. Our rules have been formulated and revised by committees representing fairly both sellers and buyers. They have met every requirement and have been accepted generally as an equitable basis for trades in the products in which we are interested, and whatever new conditions arise, they may be modified or amended to meet them.

## Arbitration.

That some differences should arise is to be expected, and the remedy supplied is arbitration. Many of the arbitrations which have been held during my term of office have been caused, not on account of differences in the construction of our rules, but on account of differences arising from construction of buyers' contracts. In other words, buyers have written their own contracts, specified the points of arbitration, and the board before which it should be arbitrated, and then invoked the powers of the association to compel members to accede to the decrees of the arbitration committees not their own and of exchanges of which they were not members.

"This condition is the result of our failure to provide our own system of arbitration, and it is now up to us to make such provision. We have really placed ourselves in a very anomalous position, delegating to others the powers of the judiciary and reserving for ourselves the exercise of the function of a constable. Many of our members are dissatisfied to have to go before a foreign board of trade or exchange and have their differences arbitrated, and it is no inducement to outsiders to come into the fold and then have to go out of it to get our rules applied to their cases.

"The first step to be taken to remedy this state of affairs is to get up a form of contract under our rules equitable to both buyer and seller, this contract to be used in making trades. This contract form, being fair to both, and favoring neither, to receive the approval of the association. It should be understood that only when this contract is used that an arbitration can be demanded for any difference arising between the buyer and seller. If they agree to arbitrate, they should not be excluded from that privilege in any case, but where they do not use our form they should not have the privilege of insisting that that other party be brought before an arbitration committee. If individuals or corporations insist on using their

own private forms in making trades, let it be taken as a waiver of their right to insist on an ex parte arbitration.

"This brings us to the subject of how our arbitrations shall be provided for. We have made our rules and we have to enforce them. Are their any limitations which debar us from interpreting them? We have taken upon ourselves the arduous duty of lawmaking and the onerous duty of enforcing it, but have delegated to others those duties, much easier of their nature, whose performance carries with them compensation for the work required.

"I hardly think anyone would question the fitness of the association to carry on its own arbitrations. If they should, we can point with much pride to the Dallas, Texas, committee, whose conspicuous success is an eloquent argument for the provision of our own committees at such centres of trade as they may be necessary. This committee of five members, with Mr. J. W. Allison as chairman, has had many cases come before it this season which were tried and settled, no appeal being taken, while six cases were settled out of court by the aid of the chairman.

"On the other hand, several appeals have been made to the association for the enforcement of verdicts rendered by arbitration committees not working exclusively under our rules, and three expulsions have resulted.

"Either this is a forcible argument for keeping our arbitration in our own hands, or else it indicates that the Texas mill people are Godlier folks than those from other sections. If the latter is correct, they have changed since I lived in Texas. In the seventies, if one had started out to find a record of any agreement between them and the supernatural powers, they would hardly have chartered a balloon for the trip.

#### Weighers and Inspectors.

"To add to our completeness and round out a self-contained system, having its workings all within our own body, we should appoint a weigher and inspector at each of the large centres of trade where such service may be necessary. It would be the duty of such an appointee to take duplicate samples, and where the quality of the product delivered is questioned, forward samples to the arbitration committee for their use if arbitration comes before them. They would also weigh products when necessary. In both of these services they would represent neither the buyer nor the seller, but the association. Such employees could be compensated by fees for the work done, or they could be paid a salary by the association and the fees turned into our treasury.

"I think we have only to select the proper centres, appoint our own committees, sell and buy our products under our own contracts and by our own rules, weigh and inspect them through our own inspector, and if differences arise, arbitrate them before our own committees. In this way we will come nearer to accomplishing the end for which we have organized than in any other way. The inspector employed at the port of Galveston has done good work on the lines suggested, and the system has been found eminently satisfactory to buyer, seller and broker.

"I feel certain that all present will appreciate that while the reforms advocated are radical, my motive is for the good of the association and every member of it. You may have heard of the man who stayed away from home all night and when his wife questioned him about it, apologized. If I have upset any member's pet hobby, I am anxious to apologize, but must continue to advocate what appears to me best.

"I wish to thank you, gentlemen, for your patient and courteous attention and to express my hope that every member here present may not only enjoy the meeting of the association, but may find, in the few hours which you permit yourselves to spend away from the fascinations of the convention, much pleasure in the attractions which this city, and the exposition it has builded, offers for your entertainment."

On motion of F. H. Bailey, the report of the president was referred to a special committee, consisting of Jo. W. Allison, T. P. Sullivan, E. T. George, J. W. McGurney and Aaron W. Allen, to consider and report on the recommendations therein contained at the earliest practicable moment.

#### Secretary Gibson's Report.

I greet you on the assembling together on this, the eighth annual meeting of our association, where I hope much business of importance to our members may be transacted and, together with our families and friends, the many beautiful attractions afforded by the grand exposition may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. And to afford all the time possible for such enjoyment, I shall make the report of my stewardship as brief as consistent with the importance of such a report.

The cottonseed crushing season for our mills just closed, I fear, has not been one of as much profit and satisfaction as we would wish. The depressed conditions of the trade the past several weeks of a steady decline in the price of oil has been disappointing, yet those who bought their seed at a reasonable price and sold their oil as made have fared fairly well, which goes to show that speculation from a manufacturing standpoint is not always a success.

Our association, I am pleased to say, is in a good financial condition, with a balance in bank on May 1st of \$4,758.98, but from a membership standpoint has lost this year quite a number. This is attributed more to the increase in our dues than otherwise. Our membership last year numbered 371, while on the 1st of June this year it numbered 284, a loss of some 87 members, divided as follows: say 44 mills and 43 firms and contributory members. We hope, though, that we may increase our membership considerably before the end of this fiscal year, Aug. 31st. I herewith give you our present membership by States:

Arkansas .....	13
Alabama .....	13
Georgia .....	18
Louisiana .....	28
Mississippi .....	43
North Carolina .....	2
South Carolina .....	9
Texas .....	47
Tennessee .....	30
Indian Territory .....	2
Oklahoma .....	2
Kentucky .....	5
Pennsylvania .....	2
Massachusetts .....	4
Nebraska .....	2
New Jersey .....	2
Illinois .....	15
Connecticut .....	1
Iowa .....	1
Rhode Island .....	1
Missouri .....	8
Ohio .....	11
New York .....	15

#### Influence of Association.

This decrease in our membership does not in any way indicate that our association is losing its influence or our members becoming indifferent. Far from it. The perfecting of our rules under which our members transact their business has been most beneficial, and though in some few cases have had to be applied for disciplining refractory members has had good effect and will impress on all the necessity of a strict compliance with them, thereby establishing a firm and trustworthy basis for all our transactions and a confidence in their proper and sure enforcement.

Our standing committees that have in consideration the necessary changes for the conduct of our business are composed of some of our most competent and worthy members, on whom we can safely rely for such recommendations as will be of benefit and value to us all.

And in conclusion I beg personally to again thank you for the trust and confidence you have for so many years reposed in me as your secretary and treasurer and for the uni-

form kindness and courtesy always extended to me by our officers and every member of the association whenever and wherever opportunity has offered. I earnestly assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of the same, with a renewed promise if continued in office to devote my time and earnest attention to the further development of our association for the best interests of each and every member of it.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance for last year of \$1,333.92 and collections from May, 1903, to April, 1904 (inclusive), of \$7,487.50; total, \$8,821.42; out of which was disbursed for the twelve months \$3,872.34, leaving a balance to the regular fund of \$4,949.08. This, with the balance to credit of the special fund of \$214.75 and to arbitration fee account of \$50, less \$454.85 balance to debit of insurance company expense account, leaves balance in bank, on April 30th, of \$4,758.98.

Mr. Jo W. Allison reported that he had, under President Perkins' direction, employed an expert accountant to go over Secretary-Treasurer Gibson's books and check them up for the past four years. The accountant found the books correct to the smallest detail and highly complimented Major Gibson on his remarkably clean record. The report was adopted with applause for the popular officer.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Messrs. Johnson and T. P. Sullivan, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the action of the Governor of Louisiana in calling a special session of the Legislature to institute a State crop pest commission for the control of the spread of the boll weevil in Louisiana is to be commended. The steps taken by the Louisiana Crop Pest Commission in quarantining against infected products, and stamping out all sporadic cases in the manner outlined, are based upon known habits of the weevil and the methods of spread.

"We tender thanks to the United States Congress and the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture for the appropriations and investigations made in the pursuit of information and remedial measures for the Mexican cotton boll weevil."

#### Thanks to States.

Mr. Smith, of Missouri, said he noticed the resolutions thanked the Governor of the State of Louisiana and omitted to thank the Legislature of the State of Mississippi for the action they have also taken. They appropriated quite a liberal sum to watch the boll weevil in that State, and Mr. Smith thought they ought to thank the Legislature of Mississippi and extend thanks to the Legislature and the Governor of Mississippi for their action in connection with the boll weevil.

Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion. "The whole thing," he said, "is to impress on our legislatures that we are very much interested in it, and we approve and commend any action taken toward the appropriation of money and careful quarantine against the Mexican cotton boll weevil." The motion was unanimously carried and the association adjourned to Tuesday, at 10 A. M., to await the report of the Committee on Rules and Arbitration.

#### TUESDAY.

Rules and arbitration, insurance and reduction of dues formed the topics of interest of the second day's session of the convention. There was a larger attendance than ever when President Perkins wielded his gavel at 10 a. m. on Tuesday. Many late comers among the membership had arrived over night and were on hand to participate.

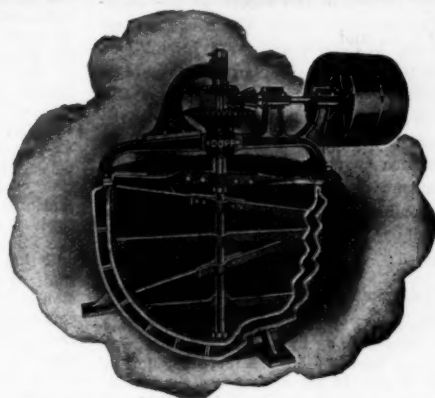
The report of the committee on rules was the first order of business. Vice-president Fitzsimons, as chairman of the rules committee, read the report it had prepared as a result of several days of hard work and careful thought. A number of changes were made in





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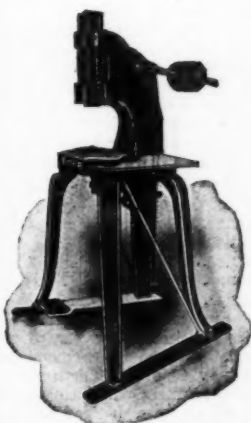
# DOPP

## Soap

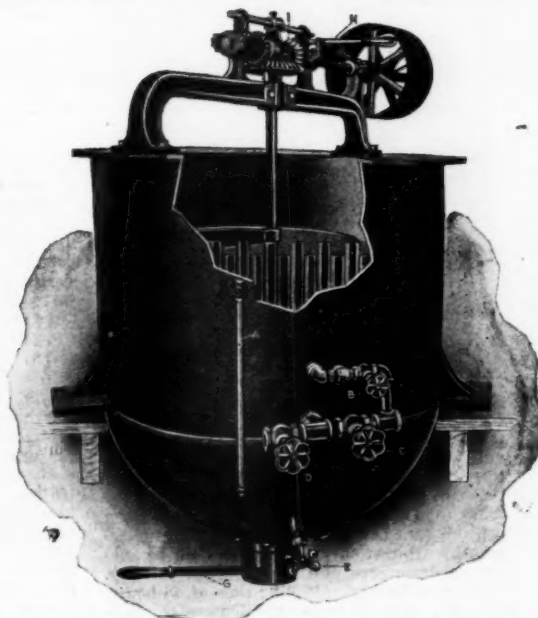


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the rules for the government of transactions in cottonseed products, as adopted at the Memphis convention last year. These changes related chiefly to details and were intended to make the workings of the plan more complete and satisfactory.

There was no discussion whatever over the amendments. The convention evidently thought the committee knew its business and accepted its recommendations without a murmur.

The amendments made in the rules were as follows, only those sections which were altered being quoted:

#### Amendments to Trade Rules.

**Rule 9.—SOAP STOCK.** All sales, unless otherwise agreed upon by buyer and seller, are made upon a basis of 50% fatty acid, not to fall below 40%. If containing less than 40% fatty acid, soap stock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be made in iron-bound, hard-wood packages or tank cars. A contract tank car of soap stock shall be 50,000 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Nothing in this rule shall be interpreted to fix the amount of draft to be drawn against shipments of soap stock.

**Rule 14.—Cottonseed cake,** unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good, strong, sound Dundee bags, either new or second-hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or brand. And in case of shipment of car load lots or over, the official port inspector or some public weigher, after delivery to buyer, may re-weigh the shipment (but if weighed on track scales actual gross, tare and net weights must be given); and certificates so taken, and properly sworn to, shall determine weight in all cases where cake is sold "delivered" or "weights guaranteed at destination," or, in case of loss in weight, the expense of weighing shall be paid by the seller, but in case the weights are found to be correct or under-weighed, the cost shall be paid by the buyer, and the seller shall be paid for the excess weight so determined.

**Rule 19.—Cottonseed meal** shall be packed in good, sound Central or Laplata bags, either new or second-hand (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in kilo or other bags), 100 lbs. gross weight, which must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a shipping mark or brand.

And on shipments of carload lots or over the official port inspector or some public weigher shall have the right to open cars after delivery to buyer and take at random therefrom and re-weigh a number of the bags equal to 5% of the entire number in the car, and upon the basis of weight so ascertained, and properly sworn to, the weight of the entire car shall be determined, and in case a loss is shown, the expense of weighing shall be paid by the seller.

Should the whole or any portion of a shipment of meal or cake not turn out equal to the contract quality, the buyers shall take delivery at an allowance to be fixed by arbitration, but if any portion shall be adjudged not to be within \$1.50 per long ton of the value of contract quality, the buyer shall have the option of rejecting and invoicing back such portion at market price of the quality contracted for on the day of the rejection, the market price to be decided by the arbitrators.

**Rule 31.—**(1) No change.

(2) No change.

(3) No change.

(4) It is understood that this rule does not refer to or in any way effect the sales of oil in buyers' tanks.

**Rule 32. BUYERS' TANKS.**—In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, shipment of same by buyer shall be as follows:

(1) Quick shipment of empty tank cars shall be within two working days.

(2) Immediate shipment of empty tank cars shall be within five working days.

(3) Prompt shipment of empty tank cars shall be within ten working days.

(4) Specified shipments; tank cars shall

be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation the tank cars shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make deliveries as per contract. In case the buyer does not ship tank cars as specified in the four paragraphs above, the seller on arrival of the tank cars at his mill, at his own option may or may not fill them, but in case he does, shall be allowed to charge the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the expiration of the contract time of shipment (but he must declare his intentions in this regard within 24 hours after expiration of the contract time); provided that the \$2 per day is a demurrage charge only, and that nothing in this rule may be taken to limit or interfere with the rights of cancellation or limit the measure of damages under the contract, but in case it is shown that the tank cars were shipped in due time as specified above and delayed en route, the seller must fill them, charging the buyer \$2 per day per tank as specified above, and buyer must accept them under the contract, railroad records to govern as to the time of shipments and deliveries of tank cars. In case a tank car is disabled or lost another tank car is to be forwarded promptly by buyer to take its place, it being understood that the arrival of tank cars at the town where mill is located shall constitute delivery as specified above.

#### Loading Tank Cars.

**Rule 33.—**Seller shall, in all cases, load tank cars within 48 hours of arrival at destination and to their full capacity, when within contract requirements. In case the seller does not load the tank cars within 48 hours after

void; provided, however, that finished products on hand at the time of the fire covered by existing contracts and not burned or damaged shall still apply thereon.

**Rule 36.—**All claims against shipments of cottonseed products must be made within five days after their arrival at American points of destination (except claims for demurrage on tank cars, in which case 30 days shall be allowed in which to file claims); except a product for export, in which case 20 days shall be allowed after arrival at American point of destination.

**Rule 43. SOAP STOCK.**—When in tank cars, samples shall be drawn from flowing stock at regular intervals as tank is being loaded, in the presence of a representative of the seller as provided in Rule 46. Samples shall be taken in the approximate proportion of 2 lbs. to each 10 bbls. and a thorough mixture made of same. From this mixture three 1 lb. samples shall be taken, which shall be hermetically sealed in can or Mason jar with rubber gasket. The first to be forwarded to the buyer, the second to be retained by the seller and tested by his chemist, and the third to be retained intact, hermetically sealed and properly marked for identification by the seller. If impractical for the buyer to be represented when samples are drawn at the mill, samples shall be drawn by the buyer at destination in the presence of a representative of the seller or by a public inspector. In the event of difference in the test between the seller's chemist and the buyer's chemist, the third sample shall be submitted to a disinterested chemist to be agreed upon.

If in barrels, samples shall be drawn with a trier from each and every barrel, and a gallon sample from the mixture, which shall constitute the test for the lot, samples to be drawn from tanks or barrels by sampler.

**Rule 48. ARBITRATION.**—(1) Arbitration may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas and Galveston as agreed by the parties at difference, and, in case they cannot agree, then as determined by the secretary of the association. At the above mentioned points and all others, where application is made for not less than ten members, and in his opinion it is advisable, the president of this association, as soon as convenient after his election, shall appoint a permanent committee of arbitration to consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Each committee shall meet, upon call of its chairman, as often as is necessary for the prompt dispatch of business, and as compensation shall receive for each such meeting a fee of \$35 to be divided as later provided, together with traveling and hotel expenses of the members actually in attendance and serving, which fee shall be divided equally against losers in such cases as may be acted upon at each meeting.

(2) No change.

(3) No change.

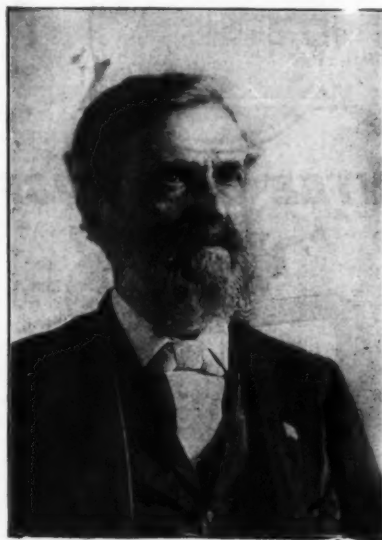
(4) No change.

(5) No change.

(6) No change.

(7) Should any member refuse or delay for three days to pay in full any award of the arbitration committee, the other members to the arbitration may report the matter to the chairman of the permanent committee on arbitration, who shall at once proceed to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the complaint, and if confirmed shall at once notify the president of the association, who shall immediately, through the secretary, demand of the party at fault payment; and if such payment is not made within three days thereafter, the member shall be immediately expelled from the association, and the president, over his signature, countersigned by the secretary, shall so notify him, and at the same time and in the same manner issue a circular letter to every member of the association, notifying them that such member has been expelled from the association for not conforming with the provision of Rule 48.

Any member so expelled shall not again become a member of this association until such claim shall have been satisfied in full and then



SECRETARY ROBERT GIBSON.

their arrival he shall pay the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the 48 hours. In this case destination means mill when within free switching limits of the town where mill is located. The converse of this rule shall apply to buyers handling other tanks than their own.

Tank cars delayed during settlement of dispute by arbitration or otherwise shall be subject to demurrage at the rate of \$2 per day, less the customary unloading time of 48 hours, the party in error to pay the demurrage. Seller shall, in all cases, inspect tank cars and clean them, if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging him the actual cost for same.

**Rule 35.—**In all time contracts it is understood that the mill is to run to its full capacity and to use every means known to produce goods of the quality stipulated when so named, and if failure to do either or both of these appears intentional, then both actual and consequential damages may be awarded by the arbitration committee.

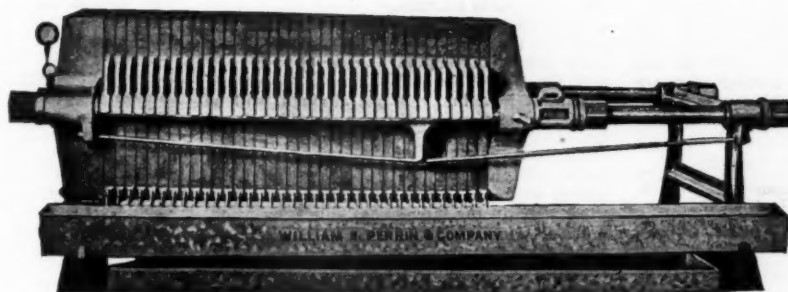
(2) In case mill burns the contract is



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only upon a majority vote of the executive committee.

(8) No change.

(9) Should any buyer or seller incorporate in any contract of purchase and sale conditions looking to the adjustment of differences that may arise under it by any other tribunals than those provided by this association and existing under and governed by its rules, it is understood that such contract is made and accepted entirely independent of this association, and differences which arise under it shall not be subjects for its consideration or arbitration.

(10) (Last paragraph of present Rule 49, which is stricken out entirely): Any member with whom an arbitration is demanded shall not be allowed to resign before all matters in question are settled; the secretary to give all notices required under this rule by registered mail.

**COTTON LINTERS.**—Cotton linters shall be governed in sale by special contract.

#### The Insurance Report.

The president next read the report of the Committee on Insurance, of which he was the chairman. At the last meeting of the association the president, vice-president and secretary were authorized to formulate a plan and to put it in operation. "They formulated the plan all right," said President Perkins, "but when that motion was passed the necessary funds were not provided, and that is the excuse of the committee for not having the insurance company in shape to do business today." The report is as follows:

After carefully looking over the field we found it necessary to have some data before we could determine upon a plan of insurance best suited to our peculiar requirements, and accordingly we sent out letters of inquiry to every oil mill and refinery members of this association, and to a large number who are not members, a total of something over 600 in all. To these letters we received replies from 177 mills, showing—

Insurance carried (buildings and machinery) .....	\$7,174,300
Annual premiums paid (approximately 2%) ..	141,098
(The average age of these 177 plants is five years.)	
Making total premiums paid in five years ..	705,490
Deduct:	
Losses sustained in five years .....	\$77,895
Re-insurance fund, or unearned premiums .....	70,549
	148,444
Excess of premiums over losses in five years ..	\$557,045
This shows that it only required about 11% of the total premiums in those five years to pay all the losses.	
Deduct estimated expenses at \$40,000 per year .....	200,000
Leaves a net profit on premiums alone of .....	\$357,045
Add interest on loans and commissions on surplus lines of insurance placed .....	30,000
Total net profit .....	\$387,045

From the total premiums paid in five years. \$705,490  
Deduct total profits for five years. .... 387,045

We have the actual cost of insurance .....

\$318,444 which equals 45 per cent. of the premiums paid, and under the plan of mutual insurance would mean 55 per cent. to be returned to policy-holders.

The above figures, as to premiums and losses, were obtained from the written statements of the 177 mills referred to, a detailed exhibit of which I herewith submit, but will not read, as it would take up too much of your time. The estimated expenses and profits from interest and commissions are very conservative.

For the wisdom and benefits of mutual insurance I also refer you to the very able and exhaustive paper of Mr. Glen Walker, which was read at our convention at Dallas in April, 1902, in which you will find innumerable cases cited of mutual insurance returning to policy-holders from 35 per cent. to 94½ per cent. of the premiums. I have necessarily omitted many details that would be brought before your insurance committee (if you appoint one) as to the proper workings of the plan of mutual insurance, as they would make this report too lengthy.

With these facts before us we strongly recommend to this association that we form a Mutual Oil Mill Insurance Association, and that the surplus funds now in the hands of the treasurer be placed at the disposal of the committee, who shall secure from the members present at this convention a pledge of their support, and with the assistance of an insurance expert prepare and organize a Mutual Oil Mill Insurance Association, and be prepared to write business as soon as practicable.

Under the resolution as passed by the last association convention, your committee had authority to do just what they now ask—that an insurance committee now be provided for, if you think it necessary or wise to appoint one. We had the authority to form this company, but we hadn't the means to do it. It takes some little money to get out all the forms of insurance, and there is a great deal of expense about it, which, not being an expert, I cannot enumerate, and that is our reason for not doing it.

Mr. Bailey, Texas: There are some parts of the report in regard to the recommendations that I move to adopt; but it will require the use of all the money in the treasury, and it is not sufficient, and there may be some other things come up that would require a portion of that money, and I make a motion that the report be received and noted on the minutes; later, if we want to appoint a committee we can do so.

Motion not seconded.

The President: I will say there is a gentleman present, Mr. Stover, representing Willcox & Co., insurance brokers, of New York, who also has a plan that he would like, if the members care to hear him, to place before the Convention.

Mr. Newton, Brookhaven, Miss.: I move that Mr. Stover be given the privilege of the floor to explain his plan.

The President: There is no second to that motion. I take it that the association is not ready now to take up any matter of insurance, and the next order of business, as we are somewhat in a hurry to get through, will be the report of the committee on heating of cottonseed.

Mr. J. W. Allison: I think that the report as read by the chairman of the Insurance Committee, since it is a careful and painstaking work, done in the interests of this association, demands some recognition of it. I therefore move that the thanks of this association be tendered to the gentlemen who have done such a work in an effort to form an insurance company, and that the report be received and filed. I think it is a shame that a report of such earnest work as that should be allowed to fall in this manner.

The motion, seconded by Mr. F. P. Jones and Mr. J. C. Hamilton, was put and unanimously carried.

Mr. J. G. Gash, chairman of the committee relative to the excessive duties proposed to be charged on the import of cottonseed oil by Austria, made his report, as follows:

With reference to the action of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Interstate Crushers' Association to take up the question of a proposed increased in duty by Austria on cottonseed oil, as chairman of the committee I beg to report that I did not call the committee together, for the reason that the proposed tax by the Austrian government did not materialize, and business with Austria in cotton oil continued as usual on the old tariff schedule. The prospects for a large business in Austria next season are very promising, as the feeling of Austrian merchants toward the cottonseed oil industry of America is very friendly.

The report was received and filed.

#### The Heating of Cottonseed Oil.

Mr. Edwin Lehman Johnson, chairman of the committee on the heating of cottonseed, reported as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Providence has favored the oil mills with such an extraordinary good body of cottonseed this season that there has been very little work for the committee on the heating of cottonseed to do. As those of you who

were at Memphis last year will remember, this committee, consisting of Mr. F. H. Bailey, Mr. John N. Todd, and myself, were appointed to confer with the new Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, whose duty it is to look after manufactured products, but who had never done anything for the cottonseed industry, to make an investigation as to the cause, and, if possible, to get a suggestive remedy for the heating of cottonseed, so that the damages to the oil mills from this cause might be lessened. This season has been an extraordinarily good one, and as you know and have seen from this meeting, the work of the committees is never very interesting to the members at large, and we had some difficulty in getting the information as to our losses to give to the secretary of the department, so as to justify an appropriation to do this work. But the oil mills evidently think that the good seed we have had this year is not going to continue always, and we may again have some such loss from heating of cottonseed as we did in 1902 and 1903, and they have answered quite generally with replies to the inquiries that were sent out as to the result of damages from this cause.

#### Losses.

I will merely, if it please the convention, give them a brief abstract of the estimates which the oil mills themselves make in forty-two replies, of the losses which we sustained annually from the heating of cottonseed in two years, which will be a summary of the report which we made to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Out of forty-two replies, we have received from Arkansas two, which estimate that in a single unfavorable season the damages to cottonseed products in that State amount to \$319,600. In Alabama the estimate is \$412,000; in Georgia, \$465,000; Louisiana, \$210,000; Mississippi, \$558,000; North Carolina, \$91,000; South Carolina, \$120,000; Indian Territory, \$50,000; Tennessee, \$500,000; Virginia, \$50,000; Texas, \$1,500,000; making a total estimated damage to cottonseed products during a single unfavorable season for the Southern States, with the exclusion of Florida and Oklahoma Territory, from which no reply has been received, of \$4,275,600. This, it is true, is only an estimate made by these 42 oil mills, but when we get a large number of men figuring on the same things, and making an estimate and take an average, we get a pretty fair idea of the amount of damage that the oil mills sustain from this one single cause.

Now, a loss such as that would not be sustained a single year by any manufacturing industry in the United States without some effort being made to prevent it. This association, by its resolution last year, has taken the first step in this direction, and if the Department of Commerce and Labor can be influenced to make this investigation, and can make any discoveries at all that will prevent the heating of cottonseed, before or after it is received by the mill, and lessen our losses from this cause, the saving to the oil mills will be something marvelous, not only to the oil mill, but also to those who use cottonseed products. The average will be about six thousand dollars to each mill, or probably three times that to large mills, or a third of that to a small mill, if this entire saving could be effected. Of course that will be impossible, but I think we have reason to believe that the government will enable us to save a large part of this money, which is now being thrown away.

I simply want to report now the progress of this committee, and to request all those oil mill men who have not sent the committee estimates of damage with reference to the heating of cottonseed, to do so, to give them sufficient information to supplement what they already have, to make a strong report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and get him to take up at once this very important subject.

The report was received and the committee continued.

Chairman J. W. Allison, of the committee on the president's address, reported as follows:

We desire to report that it is the sentiment of the committee that the value of the sug-



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gestions made in the address of the president, and that the suggestions of the report as made by the president are of the most vital importance, and will redound to the benefit of this association. These suggestions in the main contemplated:

A reduction of the dues.  
The devising of methods for increased membership.

The elimination of the two assistant secretaries appointed by the last meeting.

Changes in the present methods of arbitration, and

The appointment of official weighers and inspectors at the principal centers of trade.

It is the sense of the committee that all of these suggestions are in line with the best interests of this association, and should be followed. The reduction of dues and the elimination of the two assistant secretaries are matters that it is the sentiment of this committee should be dealt with through the necessary changes in the constitution and by-laws of this organization, and it is believed that it will be the desire of the association to make those changes. The changes in the method of arbitration, and the appointment of an official weigher and inspector, have already been dealt with by the Committee on Rules, and have received your sanction here in your acceptance of their report. The devising of methods for the increase of membership is an important subject, which we believe should have the consideration of the entire association.

Our present constitution and by-laws, in the appointment of the Governing Committee, especially lay down the duties of the members of the committee to be the increase of membership. We hardly see how a more direct appeal can be made than that, but it is hoped by the committee that there will be an awakening to a sense of their duty in the minds of the members of the Governing Committee to be appointed, and that they will carry out to the fullest extent the suggestions made in the able address of the president. (Applause.)

The report of the committee was accepted.

#### Committee Appointed.

Mr. J. W. Allison: Mr. President, I desire now to make a motion that a committee of five members, to consist of one refiner, one crude oil manufacturer, one exporter, one broker and one packer be appointed to make alteration of the constitution and by-laws of this organization, with instructions to proceed with their duties at once, and to report back to this association at the earliest practicable moment. In making that motion I desire to state that not only is it contemplated that this committee should deal with the suggestions as made in the address of the president, but that the present constitution and by-laws, as I have no doubt the gentlemen have noticed, is especially defective in many vital points.

The motion, seconded by Mr. Jones, was put and unanimously carried.

Mr. C. A. Sterne, of Chicago: Mr. President, I think it might be well to call the association's attention to the loss of trade in the cotton oil industry due to the action of the oleo law, and I suggest that some committee or representative of this organization be instructed to keep in close touch with the law-makers at Washington, in order that we may lend them such assistance as they may need from time to time, in repairing the loss of trade that we have suffered from that law. I would suggest that the chair appoint a committee to confer with the Governing Committee.

The motion, seconded by Mr. Jones, was put and unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. F. H. Bailey, Texas, that all members who had arrived since roll-call on Monday, and those present who desired to be enrolled, the following were announced present: Algernon J. Little, Elberton Oil Mills, Elberton, Ga.; W. S. Roberts, president Roberts Cotton Oil Co.; J. H. Harrington, Planters' Oil Mill, Monroe, La.; Chas. A. Sterne, Chicago; B. Sinai, Rolling Fork Oil Co.; T. B. Jones, Perkins Oil Co.; H. H. Harrington, Bastrop, La.; W. W. Simmons, Broadway Coal & Ice Co.; W. B. Johnson & Co., Memphis; Grant Bros., Memphis; Walter Goodman, Memphis; H. P. Johnson, Southern Cot-

ton Oil Co., Memphis; Geo. Richberger, president Jonestown Cotton Oil Co.

The following new member was elected and enrolled: Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Indianola, Miss W. H. Caruthers, president.

The chair appointed on the oleo committee suggested by Mr. Sterne: C. A. Sterne, chairman; E. T. George, J. W. Allison, with the president and vice-president.

#### Constitution and By-Laws.

The president appointed as the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws Mr. J. W. Allison, chairman; as refiner, B. H. Boyd, Louisville; as exporter, R. L. Hedin, Galveston, Tex.; as broker, F. W. Brode, Memphis; as packer, B. F. Williamson, of Armour & Co., Chicago.

The committee prepared and presented the following amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which were laid over until the Wednesday session before being adopted:

The third paragraph of Article 2 of the Constitution was changed to read as follows: "Regular members shall be those actually engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil or refiners of the same, and brokers and dealers in the products. Their annual dues shall be \$10, and they shall have full power to vote on all questions affecting the business of the association."

Article 2, Paragraph 4, to read as follows: "Associate members shall be those who are cattle feeders, manufacturers of machinery, machinery supplies or any articles handled by the manufacturers and refiners of cottonseed oil and others engaged in business bringing them in contact with the manufacturers of cottonseed products. Their annual dues shall be \$10, without voting power."

Other amendments abolished the offices of the two assistant secretaries and made a number of corrections in the phraseology of the constitution.

Article 6 changed in the fourth paragraph so as to read as follows: "Changes in the constitution and by-laws may be made by a majority of the members present and voting at the place and time of the regular annual meeting." That omits the provision now in the constitution for making changes in the by-laws by the governing committee, it being the opinion of the committee that such a method is not only wrong in essence, in the fact that the body itself, being supreme, effects its own constitution and by-laws, and should not relegate that power to its governing committee, but it is impossible in practice, the governing committee being indefinitely scattered all over the whole South, and almost never meeting in its entirety.

Similar changes were made in the by-laws, to conform to the constitution. There was substituted a new Section 3, which reads as follows: "In the event of the death, resignation, or inability of any officer of this association, his office shall be filled by the Executive Committee." This is merely a matter of convenience, there being no provision now in the constitution or by-laws for the filling of any office in the event of that office becoming vacant.

The Convention then adjourned until Wednesday.

The members and their guests spent Tuesday afternoon on a trolley trip about St. Louis as the guests of the local committee, headed by Messrs. Singleton, Strain and Chittenden, who exerted every effort to give the visitors a good time. The party became lost in the confines of one of the big St. Louis breweries, and it was late at night before they found their way out.

#### WEDNESDAY.

When the members gathered on Wednesday morning, it was evident that it would not take long to dispose of the remaining business.

The Executive Committee reported the decision in the case of the Interstate Cottonseed Oil Company, which had been expelled for violation of the rules. It was reported

that the whole trouble was due to a misunderstanding, and the committee recommended the reinstatement of the Interstate Company to membership in the association. The report was adopted unanimously, and Manager Lamar, of the company, was greeted with hearty applause as he rose to thank the association for its action.

On motion of Mr. Durham the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, made on Tuesday, was adopted.

#### Fitzsimons Elected.

The election of officers followed. H. P. Johnson nominated Vice-president Fitzsimons for the presidency, and he was elected by acclamation. Responding to calls for a speech, he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: When I commence by saying to you that silence is said to be golden, I expect you will all wonder why I have not kept still and my mouth shut ever since I have been here. I wish to say that silence is golden when any one undertakes to have it express the feelings of his heart. To be brief, it is impossible for me to say to you with what pride and with what faith I will undertake to serve you. The best evidence as a man that I can give you of how highly I appreciate this honor is that in these remarks, if you will allow me to be a little dictatorial, I want to issue one general order in perpetuity of this association, and that is that I now hereby appoint this association the perpetual guardian of my twelve-year-old boy. (Applause.) I thank you, gentlemen, and I will do my best to serve you.

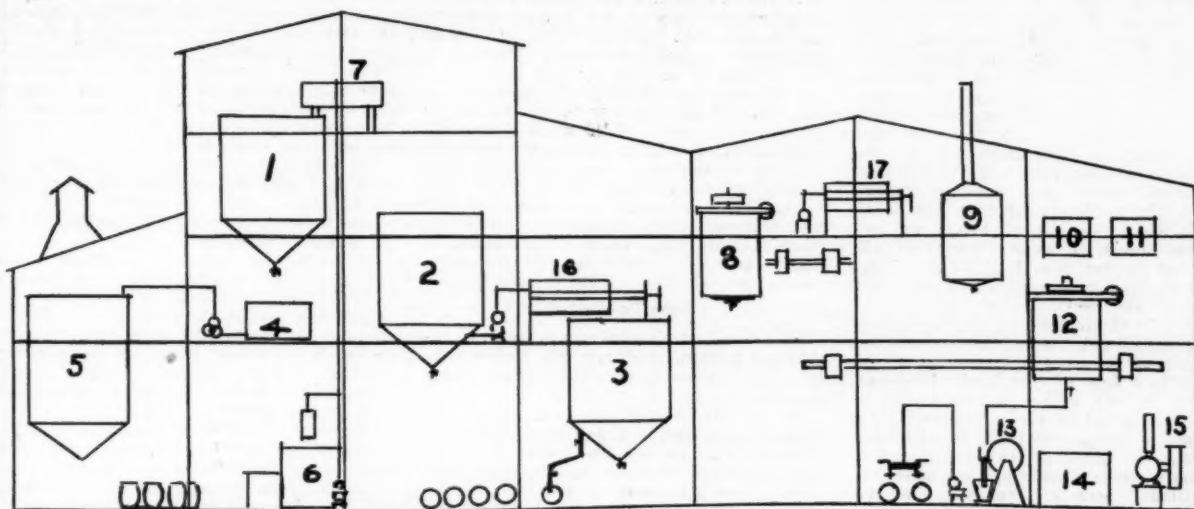
Nominations for vice-president being called for, ex-President Jo. W. Allison said:

Mr. President: It is not always a plain duty to the association, but sometimes becomes a high personal honor to nominate a candidate. I desire to place before this association as the nominee for the high office of vice-president, a name honored in this business beyond the memory of most every man in this hall. Back in the early days of this industry the names honored in connection with it could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and there was no name more honored than that of Mr. Hamilton, of Shreveport. (Applause.) In building up a fortune and a name in this business he trained a son in every way worthy to succeed an honored sire. That son we have amongst us now, and I honor this association in placing before it as a candidate for vice-president the name of Mr. J. Clinton Hamilton, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Murray F. Smith: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: My fellow-citizens of Mississippi have conferred upon me the distinguished honor, and I may say it is a personal pleasure from my familiar acquaintance, both in a business and social way for many years, to present before this convention the name of a gentleman who is thoroughly identified with this business in which you are engaged. He has demonstrated his ability as an executive both in public and in private business. The Mayor at one time of our capital city, in the face of old-fogyism, in the face of mossbacks, who had held that city back for many years, he inaugurated extensive and elaborate public improvements, which have set that city in the path of forward progress, so that those who visited it ten years ago will scarcely recognize it to-day. He left that city to take an honored and high place in connection with a business in which you are engaged. So far as that business is concerned, he knows it from the purchase of cottonseed, as an agent, through all of the various processes he has handled and dealt in this business, so that I venture to say that no gentleman in the whole business is more thoroughly familiar with it in all of its details. Personally he is known to all of you, and I ven-



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3. Finishing Tank, Prime Summer Yellow.
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5. Soap Tank.

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7. Weak Lye Tank.
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ture to say that those of you who know him all like him. I nominate Mr. John W. Todd for vice-president. (Loud applause.)

There were numerous seconds to both nominations. In his speech, Mr. Edward Lehman Johnson said:

Mr. President: I want to second the nomination of both of these gentlemen, and I will tell you why I do it. In the history of this association there never was a time when the State of Louisiana could be more beneficial to it. It stands between Texas, where the boll weevil fight is, and the entire Mississippi Valley. I don't think this convention realizes the importance of the boll weevil. I think without any question we can count on the hardest fight that the South has ever had in its history, before we conquer that insect. I believe that the talk that seems current now, that we can bring from South America several cars of ants that will kill out the weevil is mere nonsense. It is going to be eliminated only by the hardest kind of fight, and the expenditure of the largest amount of money that has ever been expended in a fight of that kind. Louisiana has taken a very active part in trying to prevent the spread of the boll weevil. Her legislature is doing everything in its power to prevent the spread of that weevil, and if Louisiana succeeds, Mississippi will be saved; if Louisiana succeeds, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina will be saved. Furthermore, if Louisiana finds out how to fight the boll weevil in her State, the information will go to Texas, and Texas will be enabled to do something. Therefore, I take great pleasure in seconding Louisiana, and both the gentlemen from it.

Mr. Hamilton asked his friends to vote for Mr. Todd, but they stuck by him and he was elected after a secret ballot by a vote of 45 to 36. In response to calls, he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention, I never felt more highly honored in my life, and never more surprised. I promised to vote for Mr. Todd, and support him, and I hoped that they would elect him, but as you have honored me with the position I

appreciate it. I will do the best I can for the good of the association in every way. I will devote as much time and attention to it as I think will do good, and I hope I will make a good presiding officer, and I hope to have the co-operation and hearty support of every member present, and I hope when we meet again that each one will bring their neighbors and brothers around. There is a lot of good to be done by this association, but we have been falling off. Now if each one will put his shoulder to the wheel, we can do lots of good. We can get money appropriated to protect us against the boll weevil, and we can make laws and have more weight with the railroads, and in many ways lift our business up, and have the respect of the transportation companies and every other business with which we are allied. I thank you again, gentlemen, and will serve you to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

#### Gibson Re-Elected.

President-elect Fitzsimmons nominated the able and faithful secretary, Mr. Robert Gibson, for re-election and there were many seconds.

Mr. J. W. Allison: I want to say for Texas, as was said in a meeting of the Texas Association at its last convention when the nominations for secretary and treasurer were called, some gentleman in the back of the hall who had evidently been down on the "Pike," but who was on to his business, said: "What's the use of nominations? I move that we elect him."

Mr. Gibson was unanimously elected secretary and treasurer. He said:

Gentlemen, it is a compliment that I appreciate. I have had an opportunity of expressing my thanks to you on a good many occasions similar to this, and I hope I may be with you a good many years to come, and do the same thing. (Applause.) I am but 70 years old now, and I hope I will be good for fifteen or twenty more.

Now, what I want you gentlemen to do is, please elect from the different States the governing committee. I have said that, too,

every time we have had these meetings. That is one of the most important things. They are among the most important committees that we have, and if every one who undertakes these positions on these committees will do anything like what he can do, we will have over five hundred mill members of this association, without any trouble. Every man's neighbor ought to be in, and if we had that, it would be just a question of time when we get them all in, and we want the association to be full of mill men. I hope you will all do what you can to help me out in it, and I will do my part.

The members of the governing committee were then selected, the names appearing elsewhere in this report.

The following resolution, introduced by J. W. Allison, was adopted:

"Be it Resolved, That the members of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, in convention assembled, have learned with deep sorrow and regret of the heavy affliction which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon our absent friend and brother, Mr. M. Frank, of Atlanta, Ga., an honored ex-vice-president of the association, in the loss of his wife; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this association is instructed to convey to him our tenderest sympathies in the heavy sorrow which is upon him, and that our action in this regard be spread upon the minutes of the meeting."

Votes of thanks were also tendered to Messrs. M. E. Singleton and A. R. Strange and others of the Committee on Arrangements, who so handsomely entertained the members during their stay in the city.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan moved that the thanks of this association be tendered to the city of St. Louis, through its Mayor, Rolla Wells, and to Mr. H. H. Wernse, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Charles T. Senter, vice-president of the Cotton Exchange, for their courtesies in welcoming the association to St. Louis. The motion was unanimously carried, and the convention adjourned sine die.

## DR. WILEY'S REPORT ON BORAX

### DETERMINATION OF EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVES IN FOODS ON HEALTH AND DIGESTION

BY H. W. WILEY, M. D. Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

#### Reasons for the Investigations.

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged by law with the determination of the injurious effects which may be exerted upon health and digestion by preservatives, coloring matters, and other substances added to foods. It is important that decisions as to the effects of these substances shall rest upon indubitable evidence, which, in many cases, is not now at hand. To throw additional light on this subject an extensive series of experiments has been undertaken in the Bureau of Chemistry for the elucidation of some of the problems involved. In order that just decisions should be reached it was first necessary to eliminate, in so far as possible, all bias or prejudice concerning the matter. Nearly every one has acquired, by reading the results of experiments or opinions, some definite ideas concerning the favorable or unfavorable action of these added substances, with many of which the consumer of food products is brought into daily contact. There may be cited, for instance, the coloring matter which is added to butter and cheese, sometimes to milk and cream, and the chemicals added to green vegetables (such as peas and beans), in order to produce and maintain a deep green color. The latter are usually salts of copper or zinc, generally copper. Of late, in preserved meats, in addition to the familiar preservatives which are at the same time condimental, such as sugar, salt, and wood smoke, there are found also such chemicals as borax or boric acid, which have high preservative properties.

In specific cases the expert testimony which is available is often contradictory, and sometimes it is open to the suspicion of bias. In these cases inquiry elicits the fact that the testimony in question was obtained as the re-

sult of a specific employment of the expert by interested parties. This does not necessarily imply any lack of care or conscientious investigation on the part of the expert, nor does it impute to him any wrong motive, but it only takes into consideration the natural tendency of man to incline toward the side of a controversy in which he is chiefly interested.

For these and other reasons, it was deemed advisable to undertake a series of independent experiments in the Department of Agriculture, in a manner as thorough as possible, to obtain new data relating to the very important questions outlined above.

#### Methods of Experimenting.

In the specific case of preservatives added to food substances three lines of investigation may be followed.

In the first place, food products may be subjected to artificial digestion. In these experiments all the conditions of natural digestion, in so far as possible, are secured—the proper temperature, the proper subdivision of the food itself, the admixture of the digestive ferments, and the movements to imitate the peristaltic motions of the intestinal organs can all be provided for. A chemical study of artificial digestion will reveal in part the effect of the added preservatives upon human digestion. Most valuable data are secured in this way, and these studies have been thoroughly made by many different persons in widely separated localities. The only thing, however, which is determined by these experiments is the influence of the preservative upon the rate of digestion, and the question of the speed of digestion is not always the most important one. Within reasonable limits, the mere fact that one substance is digested more rapidly than another is no just cause for supposing

that the former is more wholesome than the latter. It is, of course, evident that if the time of digestion be so prolonged as to endanger the processes of absorption and nutrition, such delay would work injury. If, on the contrary, only a moderate delay of digestion results, it may not in any sense diminish the total amount of food eventually absorbed for the nutrition of the body nor induce any disorder in the digestive organs themselves.

The second method in which the effect of these bodies has been studied is by feeding them under controlled conditions to the lower animals. The rabbit, the guinea pig, the dog, and even the chimpanzee and the monkey have been used for these purposes. There are many advantages to be noted in working upon animals of this class. In the first place, the effect of the mind upon the process is practically eliminated, as the animals are not supposed to know that their food has been changed in any way, inasmuch as the preservatives experimented with are usually of such a nature as to impart no perceptible taste or odor to the food to which they are added. One unfavorable condition is the confinement of the animals, since experiments of this kind can not be made upon animals allowed to go at large. Long confinement has its effects even upon the lower animals, and these effects may seriously interfere with the processes of digestion; hence impaired digestion resulting from these experiments may not be solely due to the added bodies. On the other hand, the unrestricted range of experiments with the lower animals has some notable advantages, chief among them the fact that at the end of any given period of the experiment the animal may be killed and the condition of the internal organs carefully studied. It is undoubtedly true that often incipient disease of the internal organs



## SPECIAL NOTICE

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The first, if not the only one of the kind in the world, and to do which it was necessary for them, unaided, to have the Kentucky Legislature enact a special Cotton Seed Oil Warehouse law, the effect of which will be to bring the producers and consumers in closer contact than ever before. Through the medium of this warehousing system, either can have the Crude Cotton seed Oil Refined for their own account at a nominal cost and stored until the market or their requirements justifies them in withdrawing same.

Full information will be furnished on request, though a synopsis thereof may be interesting to those who wish to take advantage of the proposition and have not as yet availed themselves of the opportunity. The Louisville Cotton Oil Co. will furnish tank cars free of charge for any party, either producer, distributor or consumer of Cotton Seed Oil (who desires to consign same) for the Crude Cotton Seed Oil to be refined and (shipped to or) stored for account of the owner; if stored, a licensed bonded warehouse certificate is furnished for the grade or quality of Refined Summer Yellow, which the Crude Oil will make and which certificate is negotiable and salable at the highest market price, such standard

grades of oil being practically as staple as any commodity on the market; in fact, is salable when and where Stocks and Bonds cannot be disposed of.

It is an entirely new departure, and we predict that in the future the Cotton Seed Oil Warehouses will be as prominent in their way as the Grain Warehouses of to-day, and for the same reason, viz: necessity. The Louisville Cotton Oil Co., however, has not only the advantage of location, but also the managerial experience which enables it to give better results than can be secured elsewhere, at present at least, and the same conservative progressiveness that has characterized it in the past will be used for the benefit of its customers in this new departure.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Co.'s grading of Crude Oil in the past has been invariably upheld by the various Exchange Arbitration Committees, as well as its grading of Refined, and which services will be given to all customers alike and for a minimum refining consideration. If the Crude Oil consigned does not make the quality of refined desired, or a better quality is required, a transfer will be made on request at the existing difference in market price.

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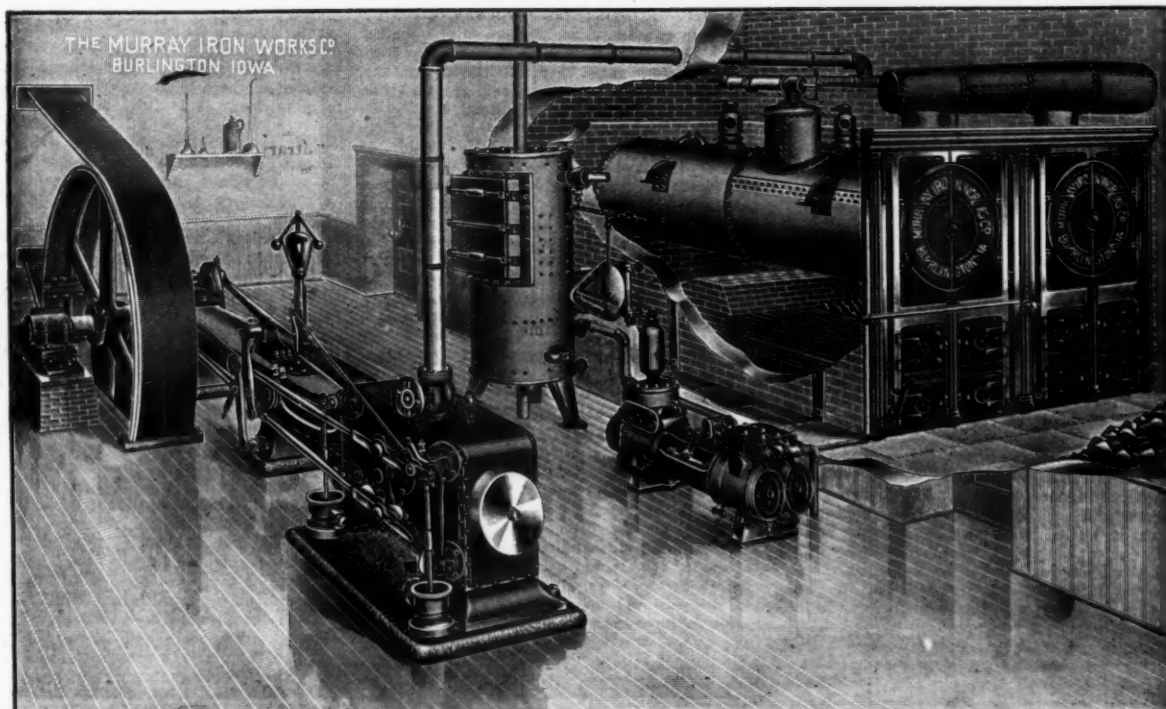
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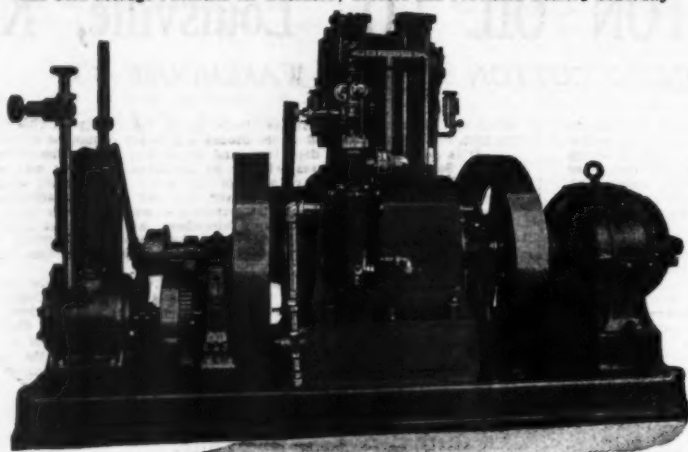


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may be induced by foods or substances added to foods without such effects being noticeable through ordinary observation; hence experiments might result in the declaration that any given substance was harmless, when, in point of fact, the foundations of serious and perhaps even fatal disease had been laid by it. It is evident, therefore, that the omission of experiments of this kind with the lower animals would be a grave mistake in experimental work.

In regard to both of these methods of experiments, it is only just to say that most careful and painstaking investigations have been carried out by competent observers, and the data which have been obtained are reasonably satisfactory. It, therefore, did not seem desirable to repeat in connection with the present investigations any of the experiments belonging to either of the classes mentioned.

### Character of the Experiments Conducted by the Department.

The third method of experiment is that which both the others lead up to—namely, experiments with man himself. The important point in all researches of this kind is to determine what effect these substances have upon the health of man. It might easily be that a substance which is found to be innocuous to a lower animal would prove a serious menace to man, since the digestive organisms of animals differ very widely, not only among themselves, but still more widely among different species and genera. It is well known that some of the lower animals are immune from the effects of many substances which would speedily prove fatal to man. Thus, the crucial experiment in all cases of this kind must be with man himself. The difficulties, however, of experimenting with the human animal are exceptionally great. We have here to deal with a high intelligence, a perfect knowledge of the process which is going on, and a consequent factor of mental influence; the subject under study must be placed under an observation which is annoying, and, when long continued, becomes burdensome. Nevertheless, the importance of the work was of such a nature as to warrant its undertaking.

Experiments with the human animal in regard to the effect of preservatives and other substances added to foods are not new. They have been made by many observers for many years. A study of all the experimental data reveals the fact that generally the number of persons experimented upon at any one time has been very limited, usually not exceeding two, and the time of observation has been relatively short, rarely exceeding ten or fifteen

days. It seemed highly desirable, therefore, in the conduct of work of this kind, to increase the number of persons under observation, and especially to lengthen the time of the experiment. The facilities at the disposal of the Bureau of Chemistry permitted experimental work to be carried on with at least twelve persons, and that was the number finally selected.

### Selection of the Experimental Class.

In the selection of the subjects it was necessary, of course, to call for volunteers, and during the work of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, they were taken almost exclusively from among the employees in the Department of Agriculture. A full statement of the nature of the experimental work was placed before each candidate, so that no misconception of the character of the life which they were to lead could arise. Among the applicants, the number of which was far greater than could be included in the experiment, a selection was made first with regard to the use of alcoholic beverages. It was deemed advisable, at least in the first series of experiments, to secure volunteers who were not in the habit of using alcoholic beverages of any kind, and in the number selected no one was included who regularly indulged in the use of these beverages. Respecting the use of tobacco a more liberal policy was pursued. No one was selected, however, who used tobacco to excess, and among the few candidates who did use it those were taken who agreed that during the progress of the experiments they would use tobacco regularly, in constant quantities, at regular hours, and continue to use the same kind during the whole period. Thus, any possible disturbance which might be due to the tobacco would be eliminated, as such disturbance would be a constant one, pervading all periods of the experimental work.

In the conduct of this work it was also fully realized that the difficulty of controlling so large a number of individuals by any system of espionage was insurmountable. Young men, therefore, of reliable character were taken and were placed upon their honor to observe rigidly all the rules established for the conduct of the work. The candidates signed an agreement to follow explicitly the rules and regulations governing the hygienic table during their attendance thereon. While at the table of observation they agreed to use no food nor drink other than that provided, with the exception of water, and any water drunk away from the table was to be measured and reported daily as a part of the ration. They further agreed to continue as members of the

hygienic table for a period of at least six months from December 1, 1902, unless prevented by illness, accident, or other unavoidable circumstance. The regulations specified that regular habits of life were to be pursued, no unusual exercise or labor indulged in, and if tobacco were used it was to be in such quantities and at such times as the subject and the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry should agree upon. It was also agreed that neither the Department of Agriculture nor any person connected therewith should be held responsible for any illness or accident that might befall the subject during his connection with the hygienic table. At the completion of each experimental period, in retiring from the observation table and passing to the recreation table, each member was required to sign a form certifying that he had fulfilled these requirements in every particular and had to the best of his ability recorded accurately the data relating to weight, temperature, pulse, and all items of food and drink received.

This feature of the work was undertaken with the full knowledge that any violation of these pledges on the part of a subject under examination would introduce very misleading data into the results. It is evident, however, that any marked variation from the schedule of life laid down for each one of the young men under observation would reveal itself in such a way in the analytical data as to attract attention, and even to arouse suspicion. Thus, the analytical data obtained from the foods eaten and from the excretions of the body constituted a reasonably reliable check upon the honesty of the individual and the fidelity with which he observed the regulations imposed.

### Features of the Experiments.

The food of each member of the class was weighed or measured. The liquids, such as coffee, milk, tea and water, were measured, and their weights calculated from the density of the solutions. Samples were taken of each kind of food served with each meal, in order that a complete chemical control of the food supply might be secured. The sample of food, immediately after being taken, was placed in a bottle, stoppered, and sealed with melted paraffine, so that no moisture could escape from the sample during the necessary interval of time before the analysis could be accomplished. In the same manner the excreta from each member was carefully collected, weighed, and subjected to analytical study. In the collection of these excreta in the way described there is necessarily a small percentage of loss; it is fair, however, to presume that such losses would be uniformly distributed throughout the whole of the observation period, and that the errors would be both of a plus and minus nature, and therefore mutually compensatory throughout a long period of time.

By this system of analysis it may be said that an account was opened with each individual, who was charged with all that he received and credited with all received from him, the difference being credited to profit and loss. There are some elements of the food which are practically all secured in the excreta after having passed through the functional activity in the body for which they are particularly designed. It may occur as an objection to this form of experiment that the excreta which are secured in any one day or few days do not represent the actual foods which have been consumed in that time in their entirety. This objection is without doubt well taken. For instance, the nitrogen recovered to-day may have entered the body many days, or even weeks, previously in the food; and the same is true of the phosphoric acid. But, in point of fact, in the equilibrium which is found to exist in the healthy body, the quantity of nitrogen or phosphoric acid excreted in a given day represents very accurately the amount ingested. For instance, if one were to take a long tube filled with marbles and put another marble in at one end, one is forced out at the other end, and thus the equilibrium is restored. So in a body in a state of equilibrium, if 15 grams of nitrogen are ingested in the food an equivalent quantity is excreted.

(To be concluded next week.)

**EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS**

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending June 4, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week June 4, 1904.	Week June 6, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to June 4, 1904.
United Kingdom...	595	1,396	28,741
Continents .....	588	318	13,392
So. & Cen. Am. ....	119	68	13,141
West Indies.....	861	1,520	38,382
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	65	90	6,939
Other countries....	22	8	1,711
Totals .....	2,250	3,400	102,306

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	9,540,908	12,552,906	306,772,289
Continent .....	654,434	472,323	43,370,981
So. & Cen. Am. ....	53,200	53,775	3,674,473
West Indies.....	144,150	197,875	7,793,068
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	21,800	2,400	82,300
Other countries....	21,800	7,125	1,021,225
Totals .....	10,414,552	13,286,404	362,684,331

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	6,784,968	6,515,576	158,069,267
Continent .....	4,459,892	3,904,671	189,221,051
So. & Cen. Am. ....	284,555	373,250	10,673,270
West Indies.....	991,480	956,290	21,332,275
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	193,180	2,000	286,380
Other countries....	193,180	5,520	2,176,405
Totals .....	12,714,375	11,757,907	381,779,248

**RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.**

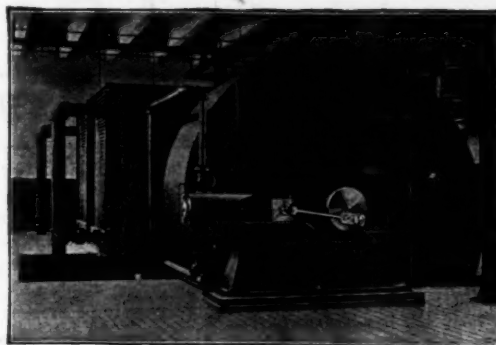
From:	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,808	3,889,500	5,098,170
Boston .....	57	3,215,725	1,384,385
Portland, Me. ....	15	321,850	881,100
Philadelphia .....	40	314,851	575,180
Baltimore .....	250	210,308	3,202,783
Mobile .....	.....	20,075	82,925
Newport News .....	455	.....	63,700
New Orleans .....	25	20,050	571,750
Montreal .....	.....	2,222,193	854,382
Totals .....	2,250	10,414,552	12,714,375

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.**

	Nov. 1, 1903, to June 4, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1902, to June 6, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	20,461,200	18,900,400	1,560,800
Bacon & hams, lbs. ....	362,684,331	357,973,638	4,710,693
Lard, lbs.....	381,779,248	363,921,812	17,857,436

**TO DESTROY ANTS.**

When these insects become troublesome, which is especially the case in rural localities, fill small bottles or saucers two-thirds with water and then add sweet oil on the top of the water. Place this near to where the ants frequent and make arrangements for easy access to the same. The insects, coming for a sip, will get into the oil and perish, as the oil fills the breathing pores. Another means of entrapping them is to sprinkle sugar into a dampened sponge near their haunts to attract the insects. When they have swarmed into the sponge, it is squeezed in hot water, and the trap is reset until the majority of the insects are killed. The remainder will soon evacuate the premises.

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A skewer is a small thing to look at. The sheep slaughterers of New York City alone use about 240,000,000 of these little meat stickers in a year. The cattle, hog and calf abattoirs also use a large number of skewers. The wholesale trade of the city probably uses 350,000,000 skewers in a year. In addition to these, the retail butchers use probably 150,000,000 more, making in all a total use of 500,000,000 skewers per year by the whole meat trade of New York. About thirty-five years ago the butchers had to make these stick-pins with their knives. Fewer were then used on a carcass or piece

of meat. They are cheap. They would make four trainloads.

**BIG SHEEP SHEDS.**

The sheep sheds of the New York Central at East Buffalo have been finished and Buffalo has the distinction of holding the largest structure of the kind in the world. The fire in February of this year in the Stock Yards destroyed the old sheepsheds. New York Central officials decided to make the most of the conditions and the fine new building resulted. It is said the sheepsheds will accommodate 45,000 head. About 4,000,000 feet of lumber was used in the construction.

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If you have never used Cottonseed Meal or Hulls, ask for our booklet, cheerfully sent on request, which gives full information regarding **THIS ECONOMIC FEED**. We are also "headquarters" for feeds of all kinds.

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REPRESENTED IN ALL THE LEADING MARKETS.

Gay Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Hattiesburg, La., is to have a new fertilizer factory in connection with its oil factory.

The rendering factory of John K. Willard at Randolph, Mass., was burned recently and will be rebuilt at once.

The Refuge Cotton Oil Co., of Columbus, Miss., will put up a plant for mixed fertilizer manufacturing at a cost of \$50,000.

The Duxbury Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Duxbury, Mass., has been incorporated with \$50,000. George A. Batty is treasurer.

The Okolona Cottonseed Oil Mill, of Okolona, La., has bought a new site and ordered bricks to construct a new plant.

The New York Petroleum Soap Co. has been chartered at Jersey City, N. J., with \$150,000 capital, by Lewis Henry, M. Wood and James Tresowithie.

The Mineral Oil Soap Co. has incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with \$100,000. It will operate recently patents of E. W. Barrett, of Covington, Tenn.

The Brockton Beef Co., of Brockton, Mass., has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital, by George W. Wales, president, and Willard E. Barnes, treasurer.

The Osceola Fertilizer Co., of Boston, Mass., has been chartered with \$350,000 capital. Geo. W. Fairchild is president and C. Howard Tebbetts, treasurer.

The Omaha Packing Co., of Chicago, Ill., has been granted a permit to do business in Texas. Waco will be the Texas headquarters. The capital is \$500,000.

The Central Meat & Grocery Co., of Cripple Creek, Colo., has been chartered. Directors: Lowell Marvin, Helen M. Norris, C. V. Norris. Capital \$5,000.

The N. C. Skilton Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in meats and provisions. The capital is \$50,000 and N. C. Skilton is president and treasurer.

The Wabash Soap & Chemical Co., of Wabash, Ind., with \$1,500 capital, has been chartered with Frank M. Blount, Joel T. Rees and Charles F. Moore as directors.

The White Horse Oil Co., of Muncie, Ind., has organized with \$50,000 capital. Walter J. Hardy, M. E. Williams, J. T. Sherman and C. C. Ball are the directors.

The industrial agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., declares Omaha, Neb., is an ideal place for a large tannery, and announces his intention of trying to induce one to locate there.

The Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Co., of Ocilla, Ga., has re-elected its directors, declared a dividend of 15 per cent. and increased its capital from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The new money will be spent for improvements.

The Schaffer Land & Live Stock Co., of Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital by Nath. A. Newton, Harry E.

## STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY

# TANKS

STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP and REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

## WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO  
77 Jackson Boulevard  
Rooms 1409-10-11

Newton and Whitney Newton, all of Denver, Colo.

Richmond, O., is to have an abattoir company with a capitalization of \$40,000, which will operate a slaughter, meat packing and refrigerating plant. An \$8,000 cold storage building is to be erected also.

The Utah Packing Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been organized; capital, \$200,000. Officers: Richard Papworth, president; Milaud Knight, vice-president; Jabez W. West, secretary and treasurer.

Fire in the Los Angeles, Cal., plant of the Cudahy Packing Co., did over \$200,000 damage. Mr. Michael Cudahy announces plans are well under way for rebuilding immediately. The plant was fully insured. Cause of fire unknown.

The Independent Salt Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital, by Charles B. Rankin, Joseph F. McGowan, Benjamin Morcuse and J. D. Woolers, of New York, and Robert Rigney, of Brooklyn.

Wagner Bros. Company, of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated to carry on a wholesale and retail provision business. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators: John A. Wagner, Wm. R. Wagner, Howard R. Smith, S. A. Yursik and J. W. Williams.

The Burler-Kyser Oil Company, of Madison County, Ala., with an authorized capital of \$50,000, has been formed to manufacture cottonseed oil and fertilizers. Its incorporators are: James E. Butler, M. C. Kyser and James C. Butler.

The Brewton Oil Company, of Escambia County, Ala., has organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture ice, cottonseed oil and fertilizers. Its incorporators are C. L. Sowell, Jr., W. Y. Jernigan, A. McGowin, Jr., James I. Robbins and J. E. Finley.

Announcement has been made of the financial embarrassment of the Walter S. Keene Leather Co., of 36 South street, Boston, Mass., dealers in hemlock sole leather, and well

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.  
Youngstown, Ohio

Chimneys Dryers

## STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION

Riveted Pipe Stand Pipes

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.  
Youngstown, Ohio

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS for subsistence stores—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., June 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 17, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened June 17, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

known to the trade. It is stated that the failure of the Union Trust Co. precipitated the troubles of the leather firm. Liabilities and assets not yet announced.

The De Foote Company, Baltimore, Md., to engage in the business of packing fruits, vegetables, oysters, canned meats, etc., has been incorporated at Dover, Del. The incorporators are George T. Phillips, Hampton Steele and W. H. Creamer, all of Baltimore. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company, at its plant at South Omaha, Neb., will soon engage in the manufacture of cars on a small scale to be used in connection with the packing business. A steel and brick fireproof building for the purpose will be erected immediately. In this structure the company expect to make all of their refrigerator cars and repair all their rolling stock. The Cudahy Company have just received the first installment of refrigerator cars which they have had made in Chicago. There are about 250 of them, costing \$250,000.

## VARIETY MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of

Gross Counter-Balance Elevator  
Doors, Gross Horizontal Folding  
Doors, Fire Doors of all descrip-  
tions, Blackman Exhaust Fans.

77-83 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Oil Tanks on Steel or Wooden Cars



Strictly According to Penna. R. R.  
Requirements.

ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

Write Us

Warren City Tank &  
Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.

**BEEF'S SUDDEN RISE—ITS CAUSES:**

Prime beeves continue to run scarcer and higher. Packers have not figured on this lack of natives during the past 30 days, and do not know how to account for it, except in the assumption that the winter was harder on stock than at first believed, and upon the further assumption that farmers, expecting a repetition of the market of 1902, are holding back their stock for this contingency. Feeders held aloof from the market, preferring to profit by their losses of last year rather than rush into additional losses, feeling that the higher feeding conditions offset the lower range of cattle prices. These again were neutralized by the relatively lower prices for dressed beef in the consumptive trade.

The combined effect has been the steadily smaller receipts of good native cattle at points and the persistent rise in the price of prime steers, which brought as high as \$6.40 this week. The prospect is that real choice corn fed cattle will reach 7c. soon. Carcass beef has been pressing up too, but not in proportion to the rise in cattle prices. The winter was generally hard on beef stock, and their frames responded slowly to conditioning. That made fattening and finishing tedious and expensive. The result is as above stated. The grasser has really not begun to come, and is not likely to get its run in progress much before August, because both grass and cattle had a late start this spring.

**HEAVY PLATE CONSTRUCTION.**


At the plant of the William B. Pollock Co., Youngstown, O., builders of all kinds of steel plate construction, has been installed a modern hydraulic flanging plant of the largest size built. This additional equipment enables the company to bend and form the heaviest sections of structural material as well as flange and bend plates up to 2½ inches thick. With this latest acquisition the William B. Pollock Company's plant is all the more equipped for the erection of heavy steel plate construction work for all purposes.

**BURGLARS IN BRANCH.**

Working within a foot of the big front window in Nelson Morris & Co.'s branch office, at No. 243 Walton street, Syracuse,

N. Y., two burglars cracked and rifled the safe after daybreak Sunday morning, obtaining \$800. One of the burglars, Dan Sheehan, was captured after a fight and the other after being chased for several squares made his escape by diving in the manhole of a sewer, but he carried away one or more bullets from Patrolman Murray's revolver.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger are about to begin the construction of a big warehouse in connection with their large plant at Forty-



**EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS**

**MADE TO STAND THE RACKET**

AN EQUIPMENT OF  
**LOCKERS**  
THAT ARE  
**DURABLE,**  
**SANITARY**  
AND THAT  
**PROTECT**  
WILL  
**PAY YOU.**

**MERRITT & CO.**  
1009 Ridge Avenue,  
Philadelphia,  
Pa.

first street and Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill. It will be eight stories high, 175x106 feet, and will be constructed of brick and stone. It will cost \$75,000.

**DIXON'S NEWEST BOOKLET**  
**"Graphite as a Lubricant"**

(Eighth Edition Revised.)

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**FELIX PAQUIN, Ph.B.**

**ANALYTICAL CHEMIST**

*Official Chemist of the Memphis Merchants Exchange,  
Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Memphis Board of Health*

**CITY HALL, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.**

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**Cotton Seed Products, Hulls, Cake, Meal & Oil**

SPECIALTY

**Analysis of water for Sanitary and Mechanical purposes**

**Write for special Season Contract and Fees for Analytical Control for  
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# Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

## Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

### NEW YORK

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Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets  
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street  
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street  
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue  
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Tweelfth Avenue  
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets  
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street  
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street  
West Side Market

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets  
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue -

### ARGENTINE MEAT IN BELGIUM.

In view of the very successful issue of a recent enterprise here the following may be of interest to the dealers and exporters of meats in the United States. Owing to the prevailing high prices in this country for butcher's meat of all kinds, attention has lately been directed to the importation of beef and mutton in cold storage. A large importation was made from La Plata and shops were opened in several of the cities of Belgium for the sale of the meat, which was retailed at prices varying from 7 to 14 cents per pound, or nearly 4½ cents per pound less than native beef and mutton. The meat is reputed to be of excellent quality and

the unexpected competition has created considerable uneasiness among the butchers in localities where the imported meats are sold. The meat is sent in cold storage direct from Argentina to Antwerp.—Geo. W. Roosevelt, Consul, Brussels, Belgium.

### NEW CHIEF OF LIVESTOCK.

Colonel Charles F. Mills has been appointed Chief of the Department of Livestock of the Universal Exposition, to succeed F. D. Coburn, whose ill health made necessary his resignation. Mr. Coburn is now resting and endeavoring to regain his health, and the

hope is entertained that his recovery may be rapid and that in the near future he may be able to take up his important work as secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

### WICHITA YARDS BURNED.

Damage estimated at \$20,000 was caused by fire which all but destroyed the stock yards in Wichita. The feed barns, some of the offices and between two and one-half and three acres of yards were burned. The fire started in a feed barn, which was struck by lightning. From there it spread to the cattle sheds, burning rapidly in spite of the heavy rain that was falling.

# Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

## Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers  
For Export and Local Trade



# THE National Provisioner

## NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

**DR. J. H. SENNER**, . . . President and Editor

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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Single or Extra Copies, each . . . . .	.10

## CONGRESS UNCOVERED IN "OLEO" CASE

The United States Supreme Court, in deciding that the Anti-Oleomargarine Law was constitutional, uncovers Congress and lays its act bare. The Court says Congress intended to repress the sale of colored oleomargarine and it is the duty of the Court to uphold Congress. The framers and advocates of the act protested all the time that it was not the intent of their bill to "repress colored oleomargarine, but to regulate its sale." The third reading was carried upon this assurance. The whole trade believed at the time that the real intent was to drive out the product. But the Court was not trying deception and demagoguery. The highest court of the land has said that Congress has a right to pass such a law and that this particular act was to kill the sale of colored oleomargarine. It is now left to the trade to seek a repeal of the act. Before its passage 130,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were made. The output is now 30,000,000 pounds, a loss of 75 per cent. in about two years. The decision was not unanimous. The Chief Justice and two other of the justices dissented. The tax is odious to our ideas of government and obnoxious to fair and honest industry.

## OIL AND TEMPERATURE

The cottonseed oil industry is beset by many obstacles. The haulage rate is one of them. This involves that old sore, the demurrage on cars and the apparently indifferent way in which tank cars are supplied for the transit of oil, either stored or in process of the crush. There is also the old brokerage trouble over "off color" oils. It has been suggested that much of the difference between the maker and the broker has been caused by cold, heat or agitation of the tank in transit. The actual effect of heat or cold upon a tank car in motion over a rough road-bed has not been investigated. The effect of agitation and temperatures upon beers and malt or spirituous liquors is well known. It would be interesting to know just what effect motion and intense cold or summer heat has upon cottonseed oil while in transit from the South during a very cold or an exceedingly hot spell, or what real effect motion has upon it from a color point of view. The fact is that brokers, buyers and makers are constantly at odds over this matter of "off color" or of the shipments' not being up to sample or description. Cotton oil is not as tender as olive oil. This latter product will not stand travel. The asbestos-covered tank might help the shipment of cotton oil in hot or cold weather. Possibly temperatures and motion do not sensibly affect the oil.

## ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS

Spring halted, held back and gave vegetation a hot finish. Crops all over the country which looked backward three or even two weeks ago are now growing at a wonderful rate. The crop situation has improved 50 per cent. Unless June turns out cold, as it did last year, and chills crops, a bountiful harvest will be reaped all over the country. The Southern cotton crop is virtually made in June, unless the ground has been too cold in April and May to get a good stand. The corn and wheat crops rest upon the same months largely. The former begins its growth while the latter begins to show the actual effect which the winter had upon it. The warm spell which has set in and the needed rains have stimulated crop life and vastly improved the financial and harvest situation in the agricultural districts.

The Western country needs a big grain crop both for feeding purposes and for easier money. The West has not improved in either of these respects during the past two years. While corn and wheat have brought good prices, they have done so upon smaller crops, and the higher price has generally been a speculator's profit. Western credit needs every favorable crop condition, and the rest of the country can profit thereby. The East has been in a normal state for a time. Our in-

dustrial and commercial life sees hope in the present growing condition of crops, for after all the basis of our prosperity is in the farm and on the range. The outlook at present is encouraging for every line.

## MEAT AND FOOD EXPORTS

The export lists show that during 1903 we exported \$220,000,000 worth of cattle, meats and provisions, nearly \$20,000,000 worth of oil cake and oil cake meal, and \$16,000,000 worth of vegetable oils—a total of \$256,000,000. The lists show a generally increased value over 1902. The total exports of \$878,500,000 of farm products is large. The total value of our farm products in 1903 was \$4,500,000,000. The above figures indicate an export of approximately 20 per cent. of our total agricultural production. They also show that on a census valuation this country produces \$60 worth of farm produce per capita of its population and uses \$48 worth of it for every man, woman and child in the nation. No other country has such fruition or consumes so much of its products at home.

## PACKING HOUSE INSURANCE

The packinghouse insurance rate is looming again upon the horizon. Any constructor who looks over his carefully drawn plans for a modern packinghouse and its equipment discovers at every point special precautions against fires. The packinghouse structure of to-day is made of less combustible material than ever. The walls and intervening spaces are safer. The plants are kept cleaner and extensive fire extinguishing apparatus is planted all over the buildings. The coverings are less exposed. The dangerous gas jets have been displaced by electric lights, thus removing a great source of danger in the old plants.

With all of these precautions one naturally asks, Why the heavier insurance rates since 1901? The recent heavy fire losses all over the country are alleged. As against this, the insurance companies fail to set the extremely light packinghouse fire losses for twenty-three years. It is true that Hammond had a big loss. It was an old plant and had grown old while paying insurance premiums. It is true that Armour and Swift lost respectively part of an old plant, a lard refinery and valuable general offices prior to the new insurance schedule. That was virtually the only loss the insurance people had to adjust for the packers at Chicago in twenty years. In the meantime the premiums were rolling in on about \$10,000,000 worth of stockyards insurance taken out by these concerns. If the old basis was then fair, it should better for the fire companies now. It is no wonder that the packers seriously consider self-insurance. It may come.



## ICE ELEVATING —AND— LOWERING MACHINE

Operated by Horse Power.

Suitable for filling large ice-boxes and for use at Packing Houses.

Readily moved from one door to another.

Write for Catalogue and Price-List, illustrating and describing all modern methods of handling ice.

**GIFFORD BROS.**  
**HUDSON, N. Y.**

ESTABLISHED 1814

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

From all indications at this advanced stage of the egg storing season, the general amount put away throughout the country exceeds the record of last year, and the cool weather has been favorable to a continuation of the storage movement. It is reported that in New York and vicinity there are only 12,000 cases less in the coolers than last year. Boston reports show about the same shortage.

Philadelphia is behind in holdings. Chicago estimates place the amount at 550,000 cases, which greatly exceeds last year's record and equalizes the deficiency in other cities. In New York there has been no material change in prices during the last week. Nearby, fresh gathered extras, 19c.; do., firsts, 17½@18c.; Western, fresh gathered, extras, 18½@19c.; do., firsts, 17½@18c.; do., seconds, 15½@16½c. Kentucky, seconds, 15@16c.

In Philadelphia, where there is a deficiency in cold storage holdings, the market was strong and there was a free movement into the refrigerators. Nearby, choice, 18½c., loss off; Western, 18c., loss off. Southern, 17c., loss off.

In Boston, the market was firm and 6,930 cases went into cold storage, placing the recorded holdings at 148,734, as against 160,014 at same date last year. Prices, nearby, choice, 21c.; do., firsts, 18½@19c.; Southwestern, 16½@17c. In Chicago, market was steady; extras, 17½c.; firsts, 16c.

### FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

There has been a free movement of butter into the coolers during the last week and the cold storage season has fairly commenced. Little or no speculation has yet been shown, but the goods put away have followed the natural course of the market. It is estimated that 10,000 packages have been stored in the public warehouses and about the same amount for private account. This would make 20,000 packages of this year's crop and the stock carried over added would give about 43,000 packages as the amount of the holdings at the end of the first week in June. The expected large production and unsettled state of business has a strong influence with the operators and induces caution in storing butter for future

use. Prices in New York have fallen half a cent during the week and on June 9th were quoted as follows: Creamery, extras, 18c.; do., firsts, 17@17½c.; do., seconds, 15@16½c.; do., thirds, 13@14c. State dairy, tubs, extra, 17@17½c.; do., firsts, 16@16½c.; do., seconds, 14@15c.

In Philadelphia the situation was practically the same as in New York. There was no speculation, and the butter that went into the freezers was for shippers' and receivers' account. Western creamery, extra, 18c.; do., firsts, 17@17½c.; do., seconds, 15@16c.

In Boston goods for receivers' account went into cold storage and there was no speculation. Extra creamery, 18½c.; do., firsts, 17@18c. The market was steady. In Chicago there was a slight decline in price and extra creamery was quoted at 17½c. Estimate of goods stored, about 15,000 packages.

### CORPORATION NEWS.

The Key West Electric Light Co., and the Electric Light & Power Co., at Key West, Fla., have been united, and the ice plant run by the latter will be much enlarged under the new management.

The Springfield Ice Co., of Orange, N. J., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital by Geo. J. Bealey, A. Quistrom and W. I. Anthony.

The Magnolia Ice & Light Co., of Magnolia, Ark., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital by J. O. Hutcheson, president; W. H. Warnock, vice-president; T. A. Mannor, secretary and treasurer.

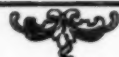
The Metropolitan Ice Co. has been organized in Boothbay, Me., and chartered under Maine laws, to deal in ice, with \$500,000 capital, none of which is paid in. The incorporators are: President, Parker B. Wylie, Malden, Mass.; treasurer, Fred. S. Wylie, Malden, Mass., and secretary, Arthur W. P. Wylie, Chelsea, Mass. The company will do business in Boston, Mass.

The Waterloo Creamery Co., of Waterloo, Ia., has been incorporated in Nebraska, with \$50,000 capital, and will establish a series of plants in Nebraska with headquarters at Lincoln.

The Bright Water Creamery Co., of Dakota, Wis., has organized with Geo. Wilcox president and J. R. Bushweiler treasurer, and increased its capital to \$1,000.

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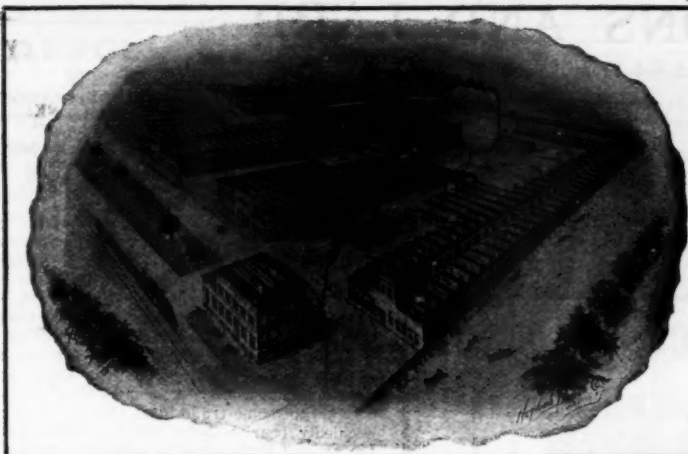
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NEW YORK



## Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-  
ATING MACHINERY**

**Louisville, Kentucky.**

The Moore Milling Co., of Decatur, Tex., has been formed, with \$30,000 capital, to do a general milling and ice supply business. The incorporators are J. J. Perkins, J. W. Moore and E. M. Moore.

The Devine Creamery Association, of Devine, Tex., has been chartered, with \$10,000 capital, by W. B. Adams, J. A. Whitfield and J. C. Thompson.

The Monterey Creamery, of Monterey, N. Y., has been incorporated, with \$2,345 capital, by Edgar Barkman, Z. H. Putnam and Robert Bell.

The Eden Creamery Co., of Oakland, Cal., has increased its capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

### FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

The creamery at Gladbrook, Ia., was burned on June 1. The loss was total, and will amount to about \$3,500, with \$1,500 insurance. The owner, C. P. Jacobus, announces that he will not rebuild.

The abbatoir owned by the French estate at Philadelphia, Pa., was burned June 4. Loss \$6,000. The buildings had not been used in some time. Cause is supposed to have been incendiarism.

### NEW PLANTS.

E. M. Ellingson & Co., of Des Moines, Ia., will build a cold storage plant adjoining their produce warehouse, at a cost of \$30,000.

Charles Roesch & Co., of Atlantic City, N. J., are putting in a cold storage plant.

The Shyrock Hill Brewing Co., of Indiana, Pa., has let contracts for its new buildings, and will soon be ready for refrigerating machinery.

The Oklahoman, of Oklahoma City, Okla., says that Pauls Valley, I. T., needs an ice plant, and will support a good sized one.

Messrs. Rinehart & Bereau, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are said to be planning for a big refrigerating plant for Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., to cost about \$250,000.

J. C. Sewell will build a cold storage warehouse at Pine Bluff, Ark.

The new ice plant for the Somerset Packing Co. at Somerset, Pa., is being placed in position.

The ice house of H. L. Neuman, of York, Pa., was partially burned on May 26. Loss, \$1,500, covered by insurance.

Slight damage was done to the Oldtown Ice Co.'s house at Plainville, Mass., May 24, by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$400.

## C. B. COMSTOCK Refrigeration Architect & Engineer

Union Stock Yards,  
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

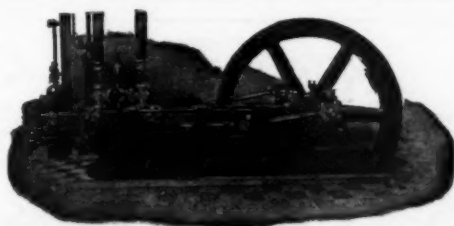
Specialist in the **DESIGNING and BUILDING** of **PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS**. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of **PLANTS** I designed.

L. A. Bradley, of Wilson, N. Y., is building a cold storage house 75x40 ft., to which a spur from the R. W. & O. R. R. will be run.

The new ice plant of the Stockham Ice, Coal & Produce Co., at Stockham, O., will be in operation by June 15.

Plans for a building, 261x78 feet and 45 feet in height, to be erected at Twenty-seventh and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as a plant and storage vaults for the Standard Ice Company, have been completed by Ballinger & Perrot. It will adjoin the company's present building and will have a capacity of 15,000 tons.

The Rockford Lake Ice Co., of Rockford, Ill., has already begun to rebuild its ice houses recently burned.



## The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

Standard of Quality for Over 20 Years.  
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
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May be operated from any power.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Bullish Temper Followed by Quieter Situations—Longs Realizing at the Advance—Active Covering of Shorts—Little Outside Interest—Cash Trading Somewhat Improved.**

There was quite a little bulge in prices the early part of the week, with then a good deal of activity, especially in the pork and ribs trading. But after covering had been done by the shorts in a general way up to the outside prices, there was a good deal of an effort to realize on the part of the longs, and while prices were not turned very materially from the better figures, yet the fact that there was some pressure to sell upon the improved trading basis encouraged the sentiment held here and there that the market was not in shape for protracted bullish exhibitions and that reactions would probably follow. Wednesday's market showed an easier tendency, but on Thursday there was a moderate reaction to better prices, followed by some weakness.

There was little question but that the advance in prices a few days since was encouraged by the lighter hog receipts than had been expected, and which feature worked against the short interest in the products and permitted bidding of steadily better prices, and which came in stronger force from the packing interests, who were much more liberal buyers than at any previous time latterly. As well the outsiders, who needed the stuff to protect contracts, furnished a good many buying orders.

There are many traders with the opinion that the late advance in prices was more

from sentiment and speculation than warranted by actual statistical conditions, although without doubt the market could easily climb and if supported would have much better cash conditions than those existing.

Many of the cash buyers are afraid of the market, not so much so in that they object

that the consumption of them is keeping up well and that the distributors of them must show greater concern in the near future than they do at present in resupplying.

Our opinion has been, and is, that the market is likely to be subjected to frequent fluctuations, that it is not likely to be permanently materially higher or to go radically lower than the inside trading basis of the last few weeks; that there are probable hog supplies ahead of sufficient volume to restrain a disposition for permanently bullish movement of a very marked order, and that, on the other hand, developments would not seem to be of an order to warrant some trade ideas that are held of a decidedly bearish order for the trading after the present little spurt is over.

In all of the recent advance in lard there has not been noticed sharply quickened buying interest for the compound lard, although the trading in it is somewhat better than it was two or three weeks since. Yet this compound lard holds to the old reduced price for it, while the pure lard has drawn away to a sufficient difference in the value for it that would ordinarily start up demands freely for the compounds; the conservative buying of the compounds shows that the distributing interests has not as yet faith in the security of the general lard position.

There is little doubt, however, but that the late better lard position had a good deal to do in bringing about the improved other fat markets, that tallow has gone up, because of the confidence imparted by the developments in the lard market, notwithstanding the fact that the soapmakers have been the chief buyers of the tallow and greases, and not the compound makers.

And this dulness on the part of the compound lard traders in buying raw materials, and as it bears out the significance of lack of

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to the current prices for the products as from their feeling that the market is hardly likely to be secure under their expectations of freer hog supplies, through the summer marketing.

On the other hand, some other traders think that the hog products are reasonably cheap,

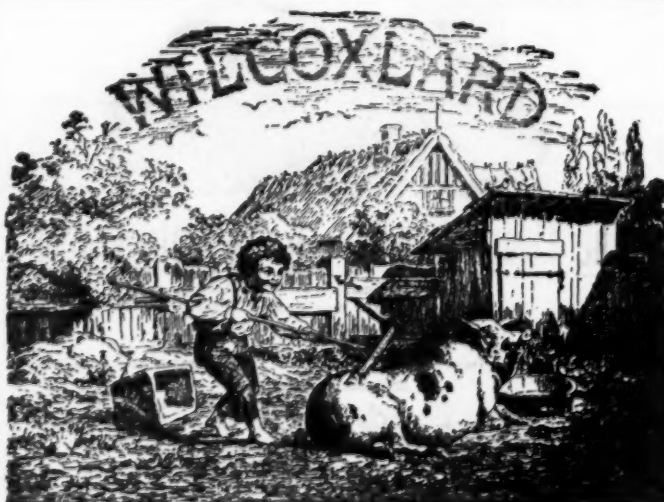
# THE W. J. WILCOX

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confidence among them in the general fat positions, is noticeable in their steady neglect of cotton oil, which interest remains very tame, and misses, therefore, more than ordinarily the influence of the lard position. In fact, because of the apathetic look to the trading of the compound makers, the principal consumers in cotton oil, the traders in it are fearing the effect of the large deliveries of the oil that will be made upon the July contracts of it.

The foreign buying orders for hog products are in a restricted way, yet with the consignments a fair quantity of supplies steadily goes to the other side, and as home distributions, more particularly to the South, run along in fair volume, if not of an animated order, it is hardly likely that the current packing is adding materially to the held stocks of meats; and it may be doubted if more than moderately to those of lard.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 219 lbs., against 218 lbs. in the previous week, 227 lbs. corresponding week in 1903 and 222 lbs. in 1902.

The average price of hogs at Chicago last week was \$4.68, against \$6.06 corresponding week last year.

In New York there has been a little firmer market for pork, of which sales 425 bbls. mess, in lots, for export, at \$13.25@13.75, 200 bbls. family at \$13.50, 350 bbls. short clear at \$13.50@14.25. Western steam lard is quiet here for export, with \$6.82 quoted. City steam lard has had a fair export demand; sales 500 tcs. at \$6.25. Compound lard ranges from \$5.50 to \$5.75 for car lots, chiefly at \$5.75, also sales of 400 tcs. city lard, iron bound packages, for export, at 6½¢.

In city meats there are increased demands for bellies, the market for which is now stronger; sales of 75,000 lbs. pickled bellies, in lots, 6½¢ for 12 lbs. ave., 6½¢ for 14 lbs. ave.; 7¢ for 10 lbs. ave. and 7½¢ for smokers; active demand for green bellies at 7½¢ for 12 lbs. ave. and green hams at 8½¢@9¢; loose pickled shoulders have sold at 6¼¢@6½¢ for 3,000, and loose pickled hams at 8¼¢@9½¢.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,250 lbs. pork, 12,714,375 lbs. lard, 10,414,552 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,400 bbls. pork, 11,757,907 lbs. lard, 13,286,404 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—English demand is light. But there is a good sale for barreled lots to the home trade. City extra India mess, tcs., \$13 @ \$14; barreled, mess, \$8; packet, \$9; family, \$10.50.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

New Board of Managers: Henry B. Herbert, president; Grenville Perrin, vice-president; E. C. Rice, treasurer; managers two years, A. C. Fetterolf, James F. Parker, W. E. Truesdell, D. M. Van Vleit, Joseph S. Thayer, James R. Turner.

Proposed for membership: Chas. A. Shearan (banker); Mike H. Thomas (M. H. Thomas & Co., bankers, Dallas, Tex.); John S. Evans (tropical fruits); Joseph L. Stickney (commission merchant); James W. McVea (grain).

New members: Willis Councilman, John O. Henshaw, Charles Child Wheeler, Geo. H. Hull, Jeremiah Miller, Wm. W. Brainard, John L. Laidlaw.

Visitors: F. G. Brock, Stettin; W. F. Brand, Chas. Temperley, H. Berkett, London; Thos. Horne, Liverpool; A. H. Boole, New Orleans; J. K. Stone, Duluth; F. C. Aldrich, T. A. Edwards, James Godman, Chicago.



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### THE HOG INDUSTRY

(Continued.)

Shorts compared with corn.—At the Colorado Station, Buffum and Griffith fed pure-bred Berkshire pigs about 5 months old to compare the feeding value of corn meal and shorts in combination with wheat, barley and oats. One lot received shorts, wheat, oats and barley in rotation—shorts with wheat and oats one day, with wheat and barley the next, with oats and barley the next, and so on. The lot of corn had the same method of feeding and the same ration, except that corn was fed in place of shorts. Feed was charged at the following prices: Corn, 83 cents per 100 pounds; shorts, 75 cents per 100 pounds; wheat, 95 cents per 100 pounds; oats, \$1.20 per 100 pounds; barley, \$1.20 per 100 pounds. The experiment lasted sixty-nine days, the results being as follows:

Ration.	Average gain.	Average daily gain.	Corn or shorts.	Other grain.
Shorts and grain.....	88.2	1.31	226.5	225.6
Corn and other grain.....	85.2	1.27	208.6	209.1

At the Indiana Station Plumb and Anderson fed two lots of 3 high-grade Chester White gilts, each five and one-half months old for 70 days, to compare the value of a ration of corn meal and wheat shorts with a ration of corn meal only. The mixture was equal parts by weight of corn meal and shorts. The pigs were fed in pens with small shelter houses attached. Shorts were valued at \$14 per ton and corn meal at \$13.50 per ton. The results were as follows:

Ration.	Total gain.	Average daily gain.	Shorts.	Corn meal.
Shorts and corn meal.....	354	1.69	718	718
Corn meal.....	327	1.56	...	1,413

The mixture of corn meal and shorts gave larger, more rapid and more economical gains than a ration of corn meal only. In the Colorado experiments the pigs fed on a ration of shorts made larger and more rapid gains

than those on corn meal, but they required more feed per 100 pounds gain, an important consideration.

Corn meal compared with rice meal.—The South Carolina Station compared rice meal and corn meal. "The rice meal is a by-product of the rice mills and consists largely of rice flour, rice polish and rice bran. As yet the mills have no uniform way of putting it on the market, and, in order that the reader may understand what is meant by rice meal, as used in this experiment, it may be said that it is all the by-product obtained in cleaning the rice grain for the market. Its chemical composition shows that it has about the same amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat as corn meal."

The pigs used were Berkshires, about five months old, weighing about 90 pounds each. They were given a ration consisting of 1 part meal and 4 parts skim milk, the milk being

mixed with the meal, and were confined in pens 20 by 40 feet, with plenty of shade. The experiment was divided into two periods. During the first period of thirty-nine days Lot I was fed the corn-meal ration and Lot II the rice-meal ration; during the second period of twenty-two days the feed was reversed, Lot I having rice meal and Lot II corn meal. The results during the first period were not decisive, but during the second they were somewhat favorable to the rice meal. The corn meal was valued at \$20 per ton, rice meal at \$15 per ton, and skim milk at

Total gain.	Average daily gain.	Shorts.	Corn meal.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
354	1.69	718	718
327	1.56	...	1,413

20 cents per 100 pounds. This experiment shows that rice meal, such as was used in this test, is fully as valuable as corn meal in pig feeding and corroborates previous work along this line.

(To be continued.)



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—So far as concerns the sales of this week they are all at better prices than were possible in the trading of the previous week. Indeed at the West, notably in Chicago, there was quite prompt buying by some of the soapmakers and investors, who cleaned up the offerings promptly at the improved prices. But in our Eastern markets, perhaps more particularly in New York, there is not general demand from soapmakers for supplies of run materials, and they show as a whole very cautious moods, although, unquestionably, the trading in soaps, although not active, is waking up a little.

We think that some of the Western buying of tallow has been largely from sentiment, and as based mainly upon the feeling that the general fat positions have had their worst appearances, and that they are likely to do better, and that this tone had been helped a good deal by the advance in the prices of the hog products early in the week, notwithstanding some easier variations since.

It is just as well to say that there are other traders in fats who think that the improved tendency in the lard market, by which some traders had got encouragement, has not come to stay, and that because of this temper on their part do not respond to the improved prices of the week.

The fact remains that there has been enough business all around in the tallow to prevent adverse conditions to firmness; therefore, that the market closed with prices well supported.

There are some of the compound makers with a better business in compound lard, while others report continued quietness with them. But as a whole the compound makers keep out of the tallow market, as they do, as well for oleo stearine.

It is essentially a soapmakers' demand that supports the market, in combination with some buying for investment, and as encouraged by the features alluded to which supports the tallow market.

There is no especial demand from Europe for the tallow, although it looks as if the Continental markets were a little more anxious to buy soap materials, more particularly upon the English markets, although they are inquiring a little more freely for greases at the West and in New York.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. advance, with 1,000 casks sold out of 1,700 casks offered.

The asking price of 4½c. for city tallow, in hogsheads, of the previous week, was paid this week for 500 hogsheads, and which will be exported. The local soapmakers do not care to pay 4½c., yet the large lot taken puts

the melters here in better position to insist upon strong prices and there are no offers to sell under 4½c. A later sale of 100 hds. city, also for export, at 4½c.

City edible tallow is now quoted at 5c., at which there have been small sales, although there are further offers to sell at it.

Country made is arriving a little more freely and is selling at somewhat stronger prices; sales of 425,000 pounds, in lots, at 4 to 4½c., as to quality, and some nice kettle lots selling for more money.

The Chicago market has had sales at 4½c. for prime packers in tanks, 5c. for edible, 4½c. for city renderers; thus showing relatively better Western than Eastern markets.

(Continued on page 46)

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Trading still hangs to dulness in the Eastern as well as the Western markets, and it is shown that the compound makers are not having much faith in the fat position, despite the activity from other sources in tallow and its stronger prices. The compound lard business is somewhat better, as it naturally would be from the late improved lard position; but it has not force enough to stir up the compound makers into buying the oleo stearine. The pressers get some hope of steadier affairs from the lard market developments, and they are not forcing their supplies, which, however, are of increasing volume as held both at the Eastern and Western markets. The trading prices on such moderate quantities as are needed is 5½c. Some of the pressers talk up to 6c.; and indeed there have been additional sales of limited quantities to tanners at the West at 6 to 6½c.

**LARD STEARINE** is at about 7¼c., at which a light number of sales have been made of city made.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Wholly nominal and quoted at about 4½c. to 5c. per pound, with not much on offer.

**LARD OIL.**—Consumers' demands are for small lots, but there is a disposition to hold the market a little steadier. Prime quoted 56c.

**GREASE.**—Demands are increasing a little at about ¾c. higher prices made within a fortnight. Exporters and home pressers and soapmakers are showing more interest. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾c.; house, 3½@3¾c.; bone, 3½@4¼c.; B white, 4c.; A white, 4½@4¾c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supplies are on offer moderately and have a better demand at firm prices. Yellow, 4¼c.; white, 4½@4¾c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam still quotes at 43 florins, and has a little more life to trading. In New York choice at 7¾c.; prime at 6½c.; low grades, 5½c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The irreer supplies of Cochin ease the market. Not more than small demands. Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c.; do. June arrival, 6¼c.; June to August shipment, 5½@5¾c.; Cochin, spot, 6½@7c.; June and July arrivals, 6½@6¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—Trading is slow. Red, 5½@5¾c.; Lagos, 6c.

**CORN OIL.**—For car lots, \$3.30 is bid and \$3.40 asked. Small lots quoted from \$3.50@ \$3.75. Export demand is light.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is in small lots, with little change in prices. 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., at 85@86c.; 40 do., at 84c.; prime, 50c.; dark, 44@46c.

## SMUGGLING IN OUR MEATS.

War dispatches from the East indicate that the Russians are trying to get meat and provision supplies to their troops in Manchuria from the ocean side, as well as via the Trans-Siberian Railway. In spite of Japanese naval supremacy great quantities of American canned meats and other supplies have been smuggled in via Newchwang and other open ports, and hurried forward to the Russian lines before the Japanese invaders should have cut off all communications. These shipments have been made to individual consignees at neutral Asiatic ports like Hong Kong and Shanghai, and chances taken on running them in from there to the Russian troops as "contraband of war."

## GOT HIS PAY RAISED.

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Want me pay raised."

"What are you getting?"

"T'ree dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you thing you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yessir, an I've been t'inkin' so fer t'ree weeks, but I've been so blamed busy I haven't had time to to speak to you about it."

The boy got the "raise."—Frank Leslie's.

# Prime Green Olive Oil Foots

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## COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Dull Conditions—Stronger Lard Markets Fails to Infuse Marked Confidence—Feeling That Lard Prices Are Only Temporarily Better and That Reactions are in Order—No Increase of Demand from Compound Makers—Export Inquiry Unimportant.**

That the cotton oil market failed to improve in the period of the week when prices of lard had a spurt upward emphasized the distrust the traders as a whole have over the security of the lard position, and that most of them looked upon the advance in lard as one based upon sentiment and speculative influences, and that it had not the surroundings to impart general confidence, and which are more particularly alluded to further along in this review.

There was only the feature to the cotton oil market in the days when the lard market was jumping upward that a little less disposition was shown to sell the oil except at steadier prices; at the same time buyers then were very indifferent and there was little business in the oil. With a subsequent easier tendency to lard, as on Wednesday's market, the oil position became easier.

That the distributors of lard have had little confidence in the late upward tendency of its market prices has been shown in the reserved taking by them of the pure lard, and the only moderate increase in the compound lard business, and which latter line of business may be called of unsatisfactory volume, however somewhat improved it is over the dullness in it a fortnight since.

And without activity in compound lard, with lack of confidence among the compound makers, it could not be expected that there would be material interest among the compound makers in buying cotton oil, although, unquestionably, the compound makers are now using up more of their held stocks of oil than at any other time within the last few weeks. Some of the compound makers would soon be compelled to buy, if even the moderate volume of business in the compound was carried along. But there are other large compound makers who could keep out of the oil market for many weeks unless there should come about much more active trading in the compounds.

And it is the dullness in the cotton oil as it relates to the wants of the compound makers that make the oil market condition a nominal one and concerning which there are no favorable prospects, notwithstanding the present exhibitions of the lard market.

So far as can be observed, the only notable favorable effect of the early in the week advance in the lard market was, outside of the indicated little steadier holding of cotton oil, had upon the beef fat markets, but not sufficiently to increase demands from the soapmakers for the cotton oil.

Thus tallow was advanced to 4½¢ in tanks for prime packers' grade in Chicago, making it equal to 4½¢ in tierces, and New York sold 600 hhds. city tallow, which will probably be exported, at 4½¢. But tallow prices have depended for their improvement chiefly upon soapmakers' and investors' demands, and which latter have been started by their opinions of the lard market, and not upon any especial direct export inquiry or home compound makers' demands for the tallow. And the soapmakers' demands for the beef fat have been more special than general and at the West, although the fact that the bulk of the business was in the interest of two or three buyers would show that the soapmakers otherwise were not especially confident, or at least that they have had some mistrust over the developments of market conditions for the week, and that they preferred to await a clearer outlook of the general fat market before taking supplies of raw materials freely. It is true, particularly in New York, that the soapmakers

are very careful in buying at the current prices for tallow. The London sale for the tallow on Wednesday showed 3d. advance, but there is no marked export demand for it.

The disposition of the general soapmaking interest in the tallow market is a guide to their restricted movements in cotton oil. The buyers of the tallow this week were not, in all cases, especially large consumers of cotton oil, and they were satisfied with their tallow supplies and did not extend their operations to cotton oil. While the fact that the more miscellaneous soapmakers were against buying raw materials at all accounts for the neglect by the soapmaking interest as a whole of the cotton oil.

There is then to be considered in connection with the cotton oil market the slowness in trading of both the compound makers and soapmakers in combination with the unfavorable feature of marked apathy this week of the export demand, and from which latter before this week there had been a little comfort had from at least a moderate interest in it.

And we think that the cotton oil market has a little dread of the effect of the July contract deliveries in consideration of the very slow demands, current and prospective, for the oil from consumers and exporters.

It is realized by the trade that very large buying had been done of the July delivery of the cotton oil through weeks past, and that the largest deliveries yet had on the spring and summer months are due upon the July contracts. Therefore that if the compound lard and general consuming business hangs along in its present narrow volume the needs of the oil would, of course, not be of an urgent order, while there is, as well, some trade apprehension of effect upon the market by the features unless, as implied, there is a better position to the lard market than seems at present probable, although on Thursday there was some recovery in the lard prices after the weakness of the day before in the early trading then, but which was lost by the close of the day.

There has been some disposition to shift June and July of prime yellow contracts in New York to August, and on account of this the August delivery is rather firmer than the intermediate months, although no very marked changes have happened for the week in any of the deliveries.

There have been about 6,000 barrels prime yellow delivered in New York on the June contracts, and these have been fairly well taken care of, while it is not likely that any additional contract deliveries this month will be felt as a factor, whatever happens when the more important deliveries on contracts are had in July.

While there is the indicated desire to hold August contracts rather than the earlier months, it must not be understood that there is any general pressure to quit July holdings.

But outside of the demand for August delivery, and it is of a restricted order, there is very little speculative trading for the week, and the situation may be regarded in that way as also a slow one.

There was a little June delivery of prime yellow taken at 28½¢ and light quantities of July at 29¢, after which these prices were bid and refused, while August delivery, which had stood a few days since at 29½¢ bid and 30¢ asked, was afterwards sold at 30½¢, followed by this price asked and bids unimportant, and then, at this writing, some weakness even for August, which is offered at 30¢, with 29½¢ bid.

The Western compound makers have had the bleaching grade offered them in tanks, but neglected it; it is quoted at about 26¢ at the West.

New York has been able to buy a few lots of crude, in tanks, at the Southeast at 21¢, and at 20¢ for good off grade crude, yet it is said that some of the Western soapmakers

have paid 21½¢@22¢ for crude in the Southeast.

But, of course, with this advanced season of the year the crude oil market is without especial significance.

By the situation of the lard market this week the prices of the pure lard compare with those of the compounds at \$7.00@7.25 to \$5.50@5.75, respectively.

If the distributors of the lards were materially exercised by the late advance in the pure lard it would seem as if they would show it in giving the compounds a better trading than exists in them.

The difference in the values of the pure lard and compounds of 1½¢ per pound would usually be inviting to buyers of the compounds.

There is only a moderately better trading in the compounds than that had latterly, and it has come about more by distributors who actually needed supplies rather than these distributors are disposed to buy ahead of current demands upon them from consumers.

We believe that there would be more general demands from consumers for all fats if they had the belief that the lard market would be well held, since by any temporary displays of firmness to the lard market it has been noticed that there have been spasmodic freer demands for some products and firmer prices for them. The disposition to buy would no doubt extend to everything in the list of raw articles and manufactured goods if there was general confidence concerning the lard market, and because many consuming sources are short of supplies and only await pronounced situations of firmness in the fat positions for wider and enlarged taking up of supplies for distribution.

It must be said, however, that the lard market is not at all a promising one for materially higher prices for the near future, despite the frequent spurts in prices, whatever may develop after the summer hog marketing is more freely over.

The fact that the lard market advanced early in the week was not indicative of its probable course. The rise in lard then was looked upon more as an incidental feature, in forcing shorts to cover contracts, while it was helped by the then more moderate hog receipts than had been apprehended. The fact that at the outside prices made for the lard the longs began realizing and that on Wednesday some of the leaders began selling hog products freely and that prices were then reacting to an easier tendency showed that the bulges for two or three days before had not much merit to them outside of speculative considerations. The succeeding day, however, showed some recovery. It would be hard to suppose that the lard market would in the near future be arranged to a permanently materially higher basis, in consideration of the expected hog supplies to come forward, and the fact that the outsiders as speculators are not likely to show themselves at once in the market, and who have been very tame in the way of speculation since the market went against them in February. Besides, the short interest in the lard is now pretty well covered and there is now more of a long interest in it, and against which speculation would likely be directed. Then again there is a feeling that a bull campaign is out of order for a good many weeks to come. Rather the temper seems to be in a portion of the trade, at least, that bearish operations may be resumed again at any time, although our opinion is that whatever weakness may develop for the product that it is not likely to get lower than the inside prices of two or three weeks since, whatever other views are held of even lower prices as a possibility; and that the lard market shows a good chance of frequent chances to a firmer and weaker range without, on the whole, varying much from late prices.

The trading in New York since our last review is as follows: On Saturday 500 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, at 28½c.; 750 bbls. do., July delivery, at 29c., closing then at 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked. On Monday sales of 750 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, at 28½c.; 250 bbls. do., July delivery, at 29c., closing with further sales at 29c.; 250 bbls. do., August delivery, at 29¼c., closing with 29¼c. bid and 29¾c. asked. On Tuesday sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, July delivery, at 29c.; 200 bbls. do., August delivery, at 30c., closing at 29c. bid for July, 28½c. bid for June, 30c. bid for August. On Wednesday, early in the day, sales of 250 bbls. prime yellow, August delivery, at 30¼c.; July delivery, at 29c. bid and 29¾c. asked; June delivery, at 28½c. bid, and later in the day continued dullness and a slacker feeling on a small reaction to easier prices for lard, with prime yellow, June delivery, at 28½c. bid and 29c. asked; July, at 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked; August, at 29¼c. bid and 30¼c. asked; September, at 30¼c. bid and 31¼c. asked. On Thursday the lard market was somewhat better, but there continued a quiet feeling in the cotton oil trading, and later in the day on the lard market losing the early advance the cotton oil was a little easier, with August delivery offered at 30c., and 29¾c. bid; June at 28½c.; July at 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked, and sales of 500 bbls., September delivery, at 30¼c., which showed a light decline.

(Continued on page 46)

#### CANNOT EQUAL OUR MEAT.

Consul General Worman, at Munich, Germany, in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, says it is stated that in government circles, and particularly in the German marine, there is great disappointment because all attempts within the last three and a half years, since the Meat Inspection law went into effect forbidding the importation of canned meats, have failed to secure in Germany any product similar to that of the United States beef, so essential for the supply of the army and navy.

#### FRANCE.

TARIFF OF JANUARY 28, 1892, AMENDED TO JULY 31, 1903.

Article imported.	Foreign denominations. Unit of quantity.	Duty.		United States equivalents. Unit of quantity.	Duty.	
		General.	Con- ventional.		General.	Con- ventional.
		Francs.	Francs.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Meat:						
Beef—						
Fresh	100 kilograms (net)	50.00	35.00	Pound (net)	0.044	0.031
Salted	"	50.00	30.00	"	.044	.026
Pork—						
Fresh	"	40.00	25.00	"	.035	.022
Salted, including bacon, hams, etc.	"	50.00	30.00	"	.044	.026
Mutton—						
Fresh	"	50.00	35.00	"	.044	.031
Salted	"	30.00	27.00	"	.026	.024
Canned	100 kilograms (net) <sup>2</sup>	20.00	15.00	Pound (net) <sup>2</sup>	.018	.013
Game—						
Preserved in tins, pots, or pastry	100 kilograms (net)	75.00	60.00	Pound (net)	.066	.053
Other	"	25.00	20.00	"	.022	.018
Poultry and pigeons	"	20.00	20.00	"	.018	.018
Pâté de foie gras in tins, pots, or pastry	"	75.00	60.00	"	.066	.053
Pork butchers' produce	"	25.00	25.00	"	.022	.022
All other—						
Fresh	"	25.00	25.00	"	.022	.022
Salted	"	30.00	27.00	"	.026	.024
Meat products:						
Lard <sup>3</sup>	"	14.50	14.50	"	0.013	.013
Oleomargarine (imitation but- ter)	"	20.00	15.00	"	.018	.013
Fats and grease n. c. s. <sup>4</sup>	"	Free.	Free.	"	Free.	Free.
Meat extracts	100 kilograms (net) <sup>5</sup>	40.00	30.00	Pound (net) <sup>5</sup>	.035	.026
Sausage casings	100 kilograms (gross)	10.00	10.00	Pound (gross)	.009	.009

<sup>1</sup>Fresh mutton may be imported only in quarters, with pluck attached.

<sup>2</sup>Including weight of receptacles forming interior packing.

<sup>3</sup>Lard mixed with grease, intended for industrial use, denaturalized in the presence of customs officers, is duty free.

<sup>4</sup>If of European origin, but not imported direct from country of origin, subject to a surtax of 2 francs per 100 kilograms (\$0.002 per pound).

<sup>5</sup>Including weight of receptacles forming interior packing.

NOTE.—The conventional tariff is applied to articles from countries in which French articles are subject to conventional rates (law of January 21, 1892).

Articles of non-European origin, if passing through a European port in transit, are subject to a surtax of 3.50 francs per 100 kilograms (\$0.003 per pound).

Articles imported direct from place of origin are subject to the regular duty.

#### SOME RECENT PATENTS.

760,173. Process of Curing and Preserving Meats. Augustus W. Ball, Richmond, Va., assignor of three-fourths to George Arms Tower, Hugh Archibald McCurdy and Frank Lee Jobson, Richmond, Va. A process consisting in subjecting the food to the action of

an electrical current while immersed in a preservation solution, the food being attached to the negative pole and interposed between it and the bath and being separated from the positive pole by the bath, whereby the food will constitute the cathode and have the entire current directed through it.

# THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

ABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTAIL," NEW YORK

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
CHICAGO, 1893  
PARIS, 1889

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.  
27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
BUFFALO, 1891  
CHARLESTON, 1882



•WRITE OR WIRE US FOR  
PRICES AND SAMPLES.

**"BIRD BRAND"**

**ARMSTRONG PACKING Co.**

**PACKERS - SOAP MAKERS -  
COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.**

**DALLAS, TEXAS.**

CABLE ADDRESS - "ARMSTRONG" DALLAS.  
CODES - LIEBER, ROBINSON, YOPPS.

CHOICE FAMILY CO.  
COMPOUND LARD  
DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

760,440. Apparatus for Evaporating or Distilling. John S. Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa. The combination of a container having evaporating and condensing compartments, means including a compressor connecting said compartments, means for permitting liquid to flow out of the evaporating compartment, with means for transferring both the heat contained in liquid passing out of the condensing compartment and also the heat in the liquid passing out of the evaporating compartment to the fresh liquid flowing into said evaporating compartment.

760,793. Filter. William B. Klein, Cleveland, Ohio. A filter-plate of a grated pattern having various disposed channels adapted to distribute liquid to all parts of the plate and provided with separate inlet and outlet openings through the plate, one of said openings having a close wall about the same and the other directly opening to said liquid-distributing channels.

#### EXPULSION.

In accordance with my duty, under the rules, I beg to give this official notice: That upon proper complaint and due investigation, the Executive Committee, by the authority vested in them, have expelled from membership in this association Geoghegan & Company, of New Orleans, La., as provided in Rule 49. Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBSON,

Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

#### COTTON CULTIVATION IN SPAIN.

There is now a bill before the Spanish Cortes, proposed by the minister of finance, to encourage the cultivation of cotton. All land devoted to the raising of cotton will be exempt for three years from all tax, both

on land and on all improvements made, and all live stock used on the land; and for the next ten years the tax will only be the same as before the improvements were made. This exemption only applies while the land is planted in cotton. Money prizes will be paid to those who obtain the best results. There will be awarded the first year \$9,650 in prize, \$19,300 the second year, and \$48,250 the third year. The premiums are to be awarded by the presidents of boards of agriculture, of national labor, and of agronomics.

#### POINTS IN JUDGING WOOL.

"Growing wool is one thing; shearing sheep is another thing; pulling wool is likewise another; so also is judging, buying or selling wool," observed a Boston wool expert on 'change one day this week. "Each of the above divisions has its expert who is trying to get the best of the situation. Judging wool is a fine perception. The wool character rests upon softness, soundness, fulness and freeness. The fleece must have a soft, resilient fiber produced by the transparent oil which attracts the dirt and gives the wool on the sheep a darkish, dirty appearance. It is best noted in the wool on the neck.

"Wool must also have strength. The wool along the ridge of the back is the best to test the whole fleece for strength. Pull out a lock there, gradually strain the fiber by pulling the ends with both hands. If it parts, the whole fleece is weak and unsound. Poor food causes weakness in wools. Fullness is a misnomer in a sense. It simply means compactness, or the density with which the fiber grows together. If large spaces of skin line between the locks, the fleece is not full. It is not of perfect quality. Free wool means that the locks and individual fibres are not entangled, but straight. On examining the wool of a

perfect fleece the stranes and locks should freely fall apart. The matting will first show along the ridges of the back. Thus, the wool buyer seeks the neck locks and those along the back for judging the fleece."

The average wool puller and seller may read the above with profit.

#### LOST VALUABLE HOG.

W. L. Prettyman, of Pekin, Ill., is deploring the loss of his prize boar, Perfect Sunshine, which died recently. Mr. Prettyman paid the sum of \$5,000 for him.

### Continental Oil & Cotton Company

Manufacturers and Refiners of all grades

**COTTONSEED OIL**

**Puretta Cooking Oil**

ABILENE & TEXAS

### Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

### ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,  
NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow  
AND GREASES.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

# COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.





# CHICAGO SECTION



## SWIFT'S DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Swift & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable July 4. Books close June 22 and reopen July 5.

## PRIZES FOR ROYAL SHOW.

Nearly \$26,000 will be distributed in prizes in the American Royal Livestock Association's show, which is to be held in Kansas City October 17 to 22. Of this amount \$16,000 comes from the four breeders' associations represented in a meeting held at the Coates House. These are the Hereford, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloways and the Shorthorn associations.

## CUDAHY STATEMENT.

The Cudahy Packing Company has filed the following statement of its condition as of Sept. 1, 1903:

Assets.	
Real estate and buildings.....	\$2,935,198
Machinery .....	1,373,311
Merchandise .....	7,517,412
Cash and debts receivable.....	2,013,861
Car line .....	619,358
Stocks .....	108,750
Total .....	\$14,567,890
Liabilities.	
Capital stock .....	\$7,000,000
Accounts payable .....	309,509
Bills payable .....	5,732,800
Surplus .....	1,422,642
Profit and loss .....	102,939
Total .....	\$14,567,890

## DECLINE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

The manufacture of oleomargarine by our big packing concerns has declined from 2,000,000 pounds a month to 800,000 pounds a month since the new law went into effect, and it is likely that the output will continue to decrease. There is only one slender hope left and that is that palm oil will be permitted to be used as a coloring matter and not be classed as "artificial coloring." The butterine men have been beaten on three counts and it is not likely that they will win out on this one, though they are determined to fight to the last ditch. Farmers are the losers on account of this class favoring law, for it is estimated that it will make a difference of \$5,000,000 per year in the value of the stock sold at Chicago alone.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

## MUMFORD'S CATTLE DRESS HIGH.

Good dressing results are reported from the slaughter of the Illinois Experiment Station fed cattle marketed here by Herbert W. Mumford, chief of livestock at that station.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., which bought the entire drove, slaughtered the cat-

tle and made the following report on the test:

15 cattle, 63.2 per cent., alive.....	\$6.20
15 cattle, 61.1 per cent., alive.....	6.00
15 cattle, 62.4 per cent., alive.....	6.10
15 cattle, 62.7 per cent., alive.....	6.10
15 cattle, 62.1 per cent., alive.....	6.10
10 cattle, 62.3 per cent., alive.....	6.00
15 cattle, 61.1 per cent., alive.....	6.20
10 cattle, 61.6 per cent., alive.....	5.95
10 cattle, 61.8 per cent., alive.....	6.05
10 cattle, 62.7 per cent., alive.....	6.10

Considering the low average yields of beef cattle recently, owing to inferior corn and difficulty feeders have experienced in putting on weights, these averages are high. The slaughterers are warm in their praise of Prof. Mumford's feeding.

## MEAT CUTTERS' DEMANDS.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Association, after three days' deliberation at the Packing Trades Council headquarters in Armourdale, finished the work of preparing a new demand in wages. The new scale presented the packers in Chicago by Michael Donnelly, president of the association, in person. It was formed for the purpose of uniformity in wages. The increases asked range between 5 and 25 per cent. A condition also is the elimination of women from working in the departments where butchering is necessary.

## NEBRASKA PACKING STATISTICS.

The products of the packinghouses operated in Nebraska reached a grand total of \$73,453,013.74 last year, according to a statement issued from the office of Labor Commissioner Bush. The total of capital invested in this business is \$3,666,455.54, a large percentage of it is in Omaha and South Omaha.

During the year 3,629,586 head of live stock of all kinds were killed. Of this total 2,319,943 were hogs, 549,426 cattle, and 760,217 sheep.

For all of this stock slaughtered the farmers and stock raisers of the State were paid \$65,288,527, making an increase in value due to manufacture of \$8,164,485.16. The total expenditures for hogs was \$37,235,356.26 for sheep \$2,759,619.93 and cattle \$25,293,551.39.

During the same period the manufactures added to the wages paid made a total of to 6,379 employees. Of the total number of employees 5,497 were men, 398 women and 484 children. The average daily wage of each man was \$2.09, women \$1.22½, and of each child \$1.14½. The women and children employed are mostly in the canning departments of the South Omaha concern.

On a 5 per cent. basis the interests on the capital invested was \$183,322.27, which added to the wages paid made a total of \$3,516,810 for the investment and labor, leaving \$4,647,674.89 to be divided up between profits and the full repair and maintenance accounts which are not included in Mr. Bush's figures.

## NOTES.

Louis Pfaelzer (Louis Pfaelzer & Sons) was in Louisville, Ky., last week on a trip through the South.

The Louisville Packing Co.'s plant, under the capable superintendence of John P. Carney, is running along smoothly and killing to full capacity.

Wm. R. Perrin & Co. are running both their Chicago and Toronto plants full time, turning out all kinds of packinghouse machinery for several of the new plants here and the big house they are building in Montreal.

Joslin-Schmidt & Co., of Cincinnati, are busy. Mr. Schmidt has just returned from a trip West and Mr. Joslin from a trip East. Both are hustlers and exceptionally capable men. Mr. Joslin is just as deadly in earnest as ever.

Lord Ballinsloe, Chicago's fish inspector, seems to be of especial interest to a certain clique, but they are wise enough not to disclose their identity. If his Lordship ever spotted one of those spotters and landed on him, they would have to scrape the sidewalk to recover the remains and put them away as unidentified.

It is rumored that the Nashville, Tenn., packinghouse will be refitted and started up. The machinery will include refrigerating and general packinghouse machinery. No expense will be spared to put it in first-class shape. Mr. Hetterman and Mr. Cummings, of Nashville, are interested and also, it is understood, Fred Burrows, manager, Agar Bros., Des Moines, Ia.

The Kentucky Packing & Provision Co.'s plant, at Louisville, is fast nearing completion. Mr. Moran expects to be "buying hogs" again by July 1. When he takes a stroll through the Central Stock Yards and views the exceptionally smooth class of hogs being sent in, "the old feeling" comes over him pretty strong. Mr. Healy will shortly move down there permanently.

The Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co., Indianapolis, is immensely pleased with the new killing equipment installed by the Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company recently. The newness has worn off the machinery and everything is running smoothly. Mr. Fletcher is now an ardent advocate of modern machinery, such as scrapers, conveyers, fat-washers, etc., and is a man who has to be "shown," too. This company's packinghouse is perhaps one of the very cleanest—in every department—in the United States. Mr. Fletcher says all the profits go in keeping the place clean, and he ought to know.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.47	6.47	6.42	6.42
Sept	6.62	6.65	6.60	6.60
RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.70	6.75	6.65	6.65
Sept	6.87	6.92	6.85	6.85

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	11.55	11.60	11.50	11.52
Sept	11.75	11.85	11.72	11.75

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.40	6.47	6.37	6.47
Sept	6.52	6.65	6.52	6.65
RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.65	6.77	6.65	6.77
Sept	6.85	6.97	6.85	6.95

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	11.50	11.72	11.50	11.72
Sept	11.75	11.95	11.72	11.95

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.50	6.62	6.50	6.62
Sept	6.70	6.80	6.67	6.80
RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.82	6.95	6.80	6.92
Sept	7.05	7.15	7.00	7.12

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	11.80	12.15	11.80	12.15
Sept	12.00	12.32	12.00	12.32

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.65	6.70	6.57	6.57
Sept	6.82	6.85	6.75	6.77
RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.97	7.00	6.90	6.87
Sept	7.15	7.20	7.07	7.07

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.12	12.20	11.97	12.00
Sept	12.32	12.45	12.18	12.20

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.60	6.67	6.60	6.60
Sept	6.77	6.85	6.75	6.75
RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.87	7.00	6.87	6.92
Sept	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.12

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.05	12.25	12.05	12.20
Sept	12.25	12.45	12.25	12.30

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.07	12.50	12.07	12.42
Sept	12.30	12.65	12.30	12.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	6.62	6.72	6.60	6.72
Sept	6.80	6.90	6.77	6.90

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	6.95	7.12	6.95	7.10
Sept	7.15	7.30	7.15	7.30

## PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, June 8.

We quote to-day's market as follows:  
 Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 6¼; 6@8 ave., 6¼; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 5½@6; 12@14 ave., 5½@6; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9¼; 10@12 ave., 8¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9¼; 10@12 ave., 9¼; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 8¼; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9¾; 25@30 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 7; 7@9 ave., 7; 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9; 10@12 ave., 8½.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 30.....	17,262	936	38,233	16,160
Tuesday, May 31.....	4,452	3,633	18,467	12,799
Wednesday, June 1.....	19,738	1,766	37,937	23,289
Thursday, June 2.....	7,441	2,015	27,011	14,234
Friday, June 3.....	2,968	818	21,171	4,865
Saturday, June 4.....	350	220	12,220	3,111

Totals this week.....	52,211	9,388	155,939	74,438
Previous week.....	55,591	8,215	144,696	62,109
Cor. week 1903.....	71,417	6,041	171,272	65,285
Cor. week 1902.....	35,350	4,181	168,568	63,259

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 30.....	4,028	13	7,962	1,073
Tuesday, May 31.....	2,320	61	5,175	1,721
Wednesday, June 1.....	5,194	10	7,621	1,015
Thursday, June 2.....	3,867	48	5,665	1,166
Friday, June 3.....	2,066	130	5,050	980
Saturday, June 4.....	310	11	4,011	501

Totals this week.....	17,785	273	35,484	5,456
Previous week.....	20,901	60	31,580	5,756
Cor. week 1903.....	23,739	198	23,339	1,494
Cor. week 1902.....	9,718	258	23,577	920

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending June 4, 1904..... 489,000  
 Week ago..... 444,000  
 Year ago..... 390,000  
 Two years ago..... 516,000  
 Total receipts for year to date, 10,350,000, against 9,082,000 year ago, 10,369,000 two years ago.  
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 4.....	125,100	371,500	132,300
Week ago.....	123,100	347,500	124,100
Year ago.....	132,900	315,900	94,700
Two years ago.....	108,900	387,500	107,200

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending June 4, as follows:

Armour & Co.....	30,900
Anglo-American.....	12,900
Continental.....	4,100
Swift and Company.....	21,300
Hammond & Co.....	4,700
Morris & Co.....	10,500
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	8,900
S. & S.....	10,100
H. Boone & Co.....	5,700
Roberts & Oake.....	5,100
Other packers.....	23,800

Total.....	136,000
Left over.....	2,500
Week ago.....	119,800
Year ago.....	165,000
Two years ago.....	155,000
Three years ago.....	151,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending June 4.....	\$4.73
Previous week.....	4.65
Year ago.....	5.88
Two years ago.....	7.00
Three years ago.....	5.75
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending June 11:	
Cattle.....	65,000
Hogs.....	165,000
Sheep.....	75,000

## Cattle.

Choice to prime beefs.....	\$6.10@6.40
Good to choice heavy steers.....	5.65@6.05
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	5.35@5.90
Medium beef steers.....	5.00@5.30
Inferior and plain steers.....	4.25@5.00
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.40@5.10
Good to choice feeders.....	4.10@5.00
Poor to fair stockers and feeders.....	2.60@3.85
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.35@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.50@2.40
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.10@4.50
Calves, common to fair.....	2.00@4.40
Calves, good to fancy.....	4.50@5.50
Corn-fed western steers.....	4.60@6.20
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@5.10
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.....	4.25@5.40

## Hogs.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.80 @4.90
Good to choice butcher weights.....	4.77½@4.85
Fair to good heavy packing.....	4.65 @4.82½
Rough to good heavy mixed.....	4.65 @4.87½
Assorted light, 100 to 190 lbs.....	4.65 @4.82½
Inferior to fair light mixed.....	4.55 @4.80
Good to choice, 190 to 200 lb. weight.....	4.75 @4.85
Poor to choice, 60 to 135-lb. pigs.....	3.90 @4.60

## SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.10@5.50
Fair to good mixed lots.....	4.75@5.15
Fair to prime western wethers.....	5.00@5.50
Fair to prime yearlings.....	4.85@5.00
Fair to fancy ewes.....	5.75@6.00
Plain to good feeding stock.....	3.00@3.75
Culls, bucks and tail-end stock.....	2.00@2.75
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.75@5.00
Lambs, good to prime.....	5.85@6.85
Colorado Mexican lambs, in fleece.....	6.25@7.40
Spring lambs.....	4.75@7.75

## RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	14
" Sirloin Steaks.....	18
" Porterhouse Steaks.....	20
" Pot Roasts.....	9
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12
Beef Stew.....	6
Boneless Corned Briskets.....	7
Corned Rumps.....	7
" Flanks.....	6
Round Steaks.....	12
" Roasts.....	10
Shoulder Steaks.....	10
" Roasts.....	9
" Neck End.....	6

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore ".....	10
Legs.....	15
Breasts.....	7
Shoulders.....	10
Ribs.....	14
Loins.....	16

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12
Breasts.....	6
Shoulders.....	10
Hind Quarters.....	11
Fore ".....	9

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	9¼
" Chops.....	10
" Tenders.....	18
" Butts.....	7
Spare Ribs.....	6
Blades.....	6
Knuckles.....	5
Pigs Heads.....	4
Leaf Lard.....	7

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	8¼
Fore ".....	5
Legs.....	10
Breasts.....	5
Shoulders.....	8

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	3¼c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2¼ per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	10c.@11¼
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	11 @12
Chickens.....	12 @12¼
Hens.....	12 @12¼
Roosters.....	12 @12¼
Springs.....	20 @7¼
Ducks.....	12 @12¼
Geese.....	10 @

## Veal.

Choice.....	8 @8¼
Medium.....	6 @7
Small.....	5 @5½
Coarse.....	4¼

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	15 @10
Chickens.....	13
Springs.....	14
Ducks.....	13 @14
Geese.....	9¼@10¼

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

Best Butter.....	19 @20
No. 1 ".....	18 @
No. 2 ".....	15
No. 3 ".....	15
Best Eggs.....	18¼
No. 1 ".....	15¼
No. 2 ".....	14¼

WANTED and FOR SALE  
 ADVERTISEMENTS

PAGE 52



## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in trade centers at the close of business May 31:

CHICAGO.		May 31, 1904.	May 31, 1903.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '03, bbls.	52,752	19,061	
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '02, to Oct. 1, '03, bbls.		14	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	25,168	41,885	
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '03, tcs.	96,290	23,949	
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	18,472	10,611	
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	17,969,338	14,657,504	
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	996,000		
Short clear middles, lbs.	473,323	435,482	
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	7,436,256	4,474,384	
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	51,020		
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	12,407,545	9,182,938	
Long clear middles, lbs.	98,292	120,790	
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	458,791	786,325	
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	1,335,706	1,123,691	
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	41,607,830	30,643,503	
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	15,019,178	11,706,020	
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	11,387,867	8,702,796	
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	6,535,519	9,401,270	
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	2,077,131	2,173,665	
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	14,145,676	7,988,569	
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,091,242	10,230,769	
Total cut meats, lbs.	141,090,714	111,627,706	

## SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

	May 31, 1904.	May 31, 1903.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '03, bbls.	1,021	16
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	854	2,226
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '03, tcs.	2,378	817
Other kind of lard, tcs.	603	806
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	3,064,025	3,230,840
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,100,143	993,275
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	4,890,260	3,121,781
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,519,183	3,475,742
Long clear middles, lbs.	147,408	16,434
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	238,469	653,403
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,686,863	7,991,333
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	241,270	769,935
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	3,298,787	1,798,922
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	4,021,269	2,654,197
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	751,526	2,222,671
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	238,800	1,005,077
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	2,378,398	2,801,115
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,590,319	5,197,532
Total weight cut meats, lbs.	33,165,720	36,622,257
Live Hogs.		
Received	May 1904. 141,778	May 1903. 155,066
Shipped	139,411	154,658

Driven out	2,331	416
Average weight, lbs.	228	241

## SOUTH OMAHA.

	May 31, 1904.	May 31, 1903.
Mess pork, bbls.	123	18
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.	1,216	1,000
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.	3,081	3,448
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,550	2,826
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,564,497	4,214,007
Short clear middles, lbs.	889,500	503,287
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	12,388,151	9,683,453
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	4,598,717	4,141,694
Long clear middles, lbs.	1,434	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	853,745	1,188,301
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	905,380	934,680
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	13,895,500	9,889,118
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	2,604,664	1,959,417
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	4,856,706	2,661,921
Sweet pickled or picnic hams, lbs.	2,724,040	4,627,859
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	5,527,572	3,933,651
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,759,476	2,213,832
Total cut meats, lbs.	55,569,382	45,951,220

## Live Hogs.

	May 1904.	May 1903.
Received	252,783	239,702
Shipped	5,420	2,614
Driven out	247,445	238,849
Average weight	232	248

## KANSAS CITY.

	May 31, 1904.	May 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	1,009	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,925	1,899
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.	8,790	665
Other kinds lard, tcs.	5,112	3,690
Short rib middles, lbs.	7,113,100	6,642,167
Short clear middles, lbs.	670,000	754,870

Extra short clear middles, lbs.	5,264,900	2,766,839
Long clear middles, lbs.	3,400	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	492,200	2,502,751
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	3,836,800	1,975,617
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	429,800	848,023
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	13,080,200	15,111,355
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	4,452,200	3,046,842
Sweet pickled California ham, lbs.	3,458,100	3,529,264
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	4,253,700	2,826,262
Other cut meat, lbs.	7,619,500	4,745,017
Total cut meats, lbs.	50,673,900	44,749,007

## Live Hogs.

	May 1904.	May 1903.
Received	218,192	188,344
Shipped	12,433	3,847
Driven out	204,110	185,776
Average weight	211	196

There was no report for May 31, 1903, on account of the flood at Kansas City.

## MILWAUKEE.

	May 31, 1904.	May 31, 1903.
Mess pork, winter p'k'd, new, bbls.	4,822	1,084
Mess pork, winter p'k'd, old, bbls.	4	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,952	1,820
Prime steam lard, "contract," tcs.	2,672	1,052
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	2,201	945
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,891,080	2,284,975
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	336,752	673,003
Short clear middles, lbs.	31,774	29,121
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	141,238	643,569
Long clear middles, lbs.	107,692	14,372
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	142,064	192,303
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	183,300	82,300
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	5,585,445	1,893,760
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,601,645	1,166,876
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,016,670	607,126
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	662,600	551,300
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	636,000	270,260
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,792,539	2,439,443

## STOCKS OF LARD.

Following are the estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on June 1, based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1904. June 1.	1904. May 1.	1903. June 1.	1902. June 1.	1901. June 1.	1900. June 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	25,500	21,500	13,000	11,500	15,000	29,000
Other British ports	13,000	6,000	4,500	2,000	5,000	7,000
Hamburg	16,000	10,000	15,000	11,000	3,500	11,500
Bremen	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Berlin	3,000	2,000	12,000	9,500	7,500	7,000
Baltic ports	13,000	13,500	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	4,000	4,000	500	3,500	1,000	3,500
Antwerp	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	2,500
French ports	2,500	2,500	900	2,100	2,500	6,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	82,500	65,000	52,900	44,600	41,000	73,000
Afloat for Europe	40,000	55,000	45,000	43,000	66,000	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat	122,500	120,000	97,900	87,600	107,000	118,000
Chicago prime steam	96,290	75,413	23,949	45,331	25,383	90,892
Chicago other kinds	18,472	20,594	10,611	9,446	7,339	14,061
East St. Louis	3,000	3,100	132	115	2,284	11,750
Kansas City	13,902	13,460		4,355	11,262	9,474
Omaha	5,631	5,081	6,274	2,993	5,349	6,202
New York	7,711	6,082	7,742	8,050	8,205	15,224
Milwaukee	4,873	5,018	1,997	790	1,947	7,934
Cedar Rapids				1,959	2,517	2,232
South St. Joseph	3,046	5,920	1,683	2,995	2,096	4,931
Total tierces	276,025	254,068	150,288	163,634	173,387	280,500



## MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.  
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Beef.	
Western Cows.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Cows.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Native Steers.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Native Steers, Medium.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Heifers, Good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Heifers, Medium.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hindquarters.....	1 1/4 c. over straight beef
Forequarters.....	1 1/4 c. under

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks.....	6
Cow Chucks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	6
Medium Plates.....	6 1/2
Steer Plates.....	6 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common.....	9 @ 10
Cow Loins, Medium.....	10 @ 11
Cow Loins, Good.....	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light.....	13 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	13 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20
Strip Loins.....	8
Serotin Butts.....	10
Shoulder Clods.....	6 1/2
Rolls.....	11
Rump Butts.....	6
Trimnings.....	5
Shank.....	3 1/2
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	7
Steer Ribs, Light.....	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	11 @ 12
Loin Ends.....	11

Beef Offal.	
Livers.....	3 1/2
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	20
Ox Tails.....	4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Medium Carcass.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Carcass.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 11
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Medium Racks.....	5 @ 6
Good Racks.....	6 @ 7

Veal Offal.	
Brains.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	40
Hearts.....	5
Livers.....	5
Plucks.....	30

Lamb.	
Medium Caul.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Good Caul.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Springfield Lamb.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Round Dressed Lamb.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Saddles Caul.....	10 1/2 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Springfield Lamb Racks.....	8 1/2 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	5

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	1 @ 1 1/2
Good Sheep.....	1 1/2 @ 2
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles.....	12 1/2 @ 14
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 7
Good Racks.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Stew.....	5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Pork Loin.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Leaf Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Tenderloins.....	14 @ 15
Spare Ribs.....	4 @ 5
Butts.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Hocks.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings.....	4 @ 5
Tails.....	3 @ 4
Shoulders.....	3 @ 4
Pigs Feet.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Pigs Heads.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Knuckles.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Blade Bones.....	4 @ 5
Cheek Meat.....	3 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	3 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Hearts.....	11 1/2 @ 12
" Kidneys.....	11 1/2 @ 12
" Tongues.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Slip Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Tail.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Back.....	1 1/2 @ 2

Dry Sausage.	
Packed in 25-lb. boxes, 1/4 c. per lb. extra.	
Extra Fine Cervelat.....	20
Choice H. C. ".....	18
Fine H. C. ".....	17

Special H. C. Cervelat.....	11 1/2
Special B. C. ".....	11 1/2
Western H. C. ".....	8 1/2
Western B. C. ".....	8 1/2
Goteborg.....	12 1/2
Milanese Salami in Hog Casings.....	20 1/2
Choice H. C. Milano Salami.....	19 1/2
Choice B. C. German.....	18 1/2
Fine B. C. ".....	17 1/2
Special B. C. ".....	15 1/2
Excelsior B. C. ".....	14 1/2
Choice H. C. Arles.....	19
Choice B. C. ".....	17 1/2
Fine B. C. ".....	16 1/2
Choice Arles Frisces.....	18 1/2
Mortadella.....	17 1/2
Landjager.....	17 1/2
Holsteiner.....	17 1/2
Farmer.....	11 1/2
Coppa.....	17 1/2
Lyons.....	27 1/2

Fresh Sausage, Etc.	
Fork Link, large No. 1.....	6
Pigmy Sausage.....	6 1/2
Sausage Meat No. 1.....	6 1/2
Fork Link, large No. 2.....	5 1/2
Sausage Meat, No. 2.....	5 1/2
Special Frankfurts.....	6
Vienna Frankfurts, 10-lb. cartons.....	7 1/2
Pollish.....	6
Knobloch, or Garlic Sausage.....	6
Head Cheese.....	4 1/2
Blood Sausage.....	4 1/2
Liver Sausage.....	4 1/2
Leona.....	6
Bologna in Weasands.....	6
Bologna in Cloth Bags (paraffined).....	6
Ham Bologna in Paraffine.....	6 1/2
Bologna, long, round or large.....	5
Veal Ham.....	6 1/2
Minced Ham in Bladders (cooked).....	8 1/2
Berlin Ham (cooked).....	7
Prepared Ham in Cloth Sacks (cooked).....	8 1/2
New Eng. and Ham in Cloth (cooked).....	10
Boneless Ham.....	9
Tongue, white.....	8 1/2
Tongue, blood.....	7 1/2
Boneless Pigs Feet.....	5 1/2
Luncheon Beef.....	5 1/2
Fresh Pigs Feet.....	3
Smoked Loin Roll.....	17 1/2
Regular Boiled Ham.....	13 1/2
Smoked Boiled Ham.....	13 1/2
Boiled Picnics.....	11

	Half	Qtr.	Kits
Spiced Pigs Feet.....	6.50	2.75	1.50
Pickled Plain Tripe.....	3.50	1.70	.90
Pickled H. C. Tripe.....	5.50	2.05	1.50
Fr. H. C. Tripe.....	9.00	4.25	2.25
Pickled Ox Lips.....	11.50	4.75	2.50
Pickled Pigs Smouts.....	11.50	4.75	2.50

Wholesale Smoked Meats.	
Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	10 1/2
" 14 " ".....	10
" 16 " ".....	10
Skinned Hams.....	11 1/2
Cans, 6/7 lbs. average.....	8
" 8 1/2 " ".....	8
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	14 1/2
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 6/8 average.....	10 1/2
" 10/12 " ".....	6/8
" 12/14 " ".....	6/7
Dried Beef Sets.....	12
" Insides.....	14
" Knuckles (cooked).....	12 1/2
" Outsides.....	11
Regular Boiled Ham.....	15
Smoked.....	15 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	11
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	17 1/2

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef.....	Per bbl. \$ 9.00
Plate Beef.....	8.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	9.00
Beef Hams.....	18.25 @ 18.50
Rump Butts.....	12.00 @ 12.50
Mess Pork (repacked).....	12.50 @ 13.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	12.50 @ 13.00
Family Back Pork.....	13.25
Bean Pork.....	10.50

Dry Salt Meats.	
Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	7.62 1/2
Rib Bellies.....	7.50
Fat Backs.....	5.87 1/2
Regular Plates.....	5.75
Short Clears.....	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
1 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
2 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
2 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
3 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
6 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	11.00
8 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	8 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.....	6
Lard compound.....	5 1/2
Barrels.....	1/4 c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	35c

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2 " ".....	@ 11 1/2
No. 3 " ".....	@ 12
No. 4 " ".....	@ 13
No. 5 " ".....	@ 14
No. 6 " ".....	@ 15

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	27 1/2 @ 28
Beef bungs, each.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog casings, per lb salt.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Hog bungs, exports.....	5 @ 5 1/2
" " medium, each.....	5 @ 5 1/2
" " small, each.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	60 @ 65
Imported, medium to wide.....	90 @ 95

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.30
Concent. tank, 15 to 18% per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	2.07 1/2 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 6 and 20% ton.....	21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	14.50
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	17.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	48.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 55 lb. avg. ton.....	60.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb. avg. ton.....	90.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	6.52 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	6.02 1/2
Neutral.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Compound.....	@ 3 1/2

## STEARINES.

Oleo.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Lard.....	7 @ 8
Grease, W.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, B.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, Y.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Tallow.....	4 1/2 @ 5

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	@ 55
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 40
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 35
Oleo Oil, extra.....	@ 7 1/2
Oleo Oil No. 2.....	@ 10
Neatfoot Oil, pure tes.....	65 @ 68
Tallow.....	47 @ 49

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Edible.....	4 1/2 @ 5
City renderers.....	@ 4 1/2

## GREASE.

Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White, A.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White "B".....	4 @ 4 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	5
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	30.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	0.95

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	@ 1.40
Barrels, Oak.....	@ 1.10
Ash.....	@ 0.95

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	27 @ 28
Prime Crude, in tanks.....	@ 25
Butteroil, in lbs.....	31 @ 32

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.70
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.20
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.00@5.40

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 6 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb @ 5 1/4 @ 6 1/4

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.30@5.40
Hogs, medium.....	5.20@5.30
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.40@5.45
Pigs.....	5.50@5.55
Bought.....	4.30@4.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 8c.
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 8
Spring lambs, culls.....	8
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 5 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 5
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 4
Clip lambs.....	7
Medium.....	6 1/4
Clip Sheep.....	5 1/4
Medium.....	4 1/4

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	8 @ 9

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 7 3/4
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texas.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice cows.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 3/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Fleshy Holstein bulls.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @ 10

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 7 1/4

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	6 @ 6 3/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	6 @ 6 3/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 13
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 12
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8
Sheep, culls.....	@

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 11 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 11
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 8 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 11 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 10 1/4
Dried beef sole.....	@ 12
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 14
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 7 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 6 1/4

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 250

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	25c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2c to 2 1/4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 1/4 @ 9

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	..
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbs., per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, legs, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	17	20
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	10	10
Coriander.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Cloves.....	15	20
Mace.....	55	60

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1X moulding.....	16
1X.....	15
1X.....	14 1/4
1X.....	14
1X.....	13
1X.....	12
1X.....	11
1X.....	10
1X.....	9
1X.....	8

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb 14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50

No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lb.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb .12
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—West'n, young hens, average run.....	14 @ 15
West'n, young toms, average run.....	13 @ 14
Old hens and toms.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Common.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Broilers—Phila., 3 lbs. and under to pair, fancy.....	32 @ 37
per lb.....	32 @ 35
Phila., 3 1/4 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	32 @ 35
Pa., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	32 @ 35
Fowls—Ohio & Mich., scalded, small.....	13 @ 12 1/4
West'n, dry-picked, av'ge run, small.....	12 @ 12 1/4
West'n, scalded, av'ge run, small.....	13 @ 12
Western, heavy.....	12 @ 12
Old Cocks, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	22 @ 25
Mixed, per dozen.....	22 @ 25
Dark, per dozen.....	21 @ 25

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 19
Toms, No. 1.....	19 1/4 @ 20
Capons, per lb.....	@ 20
Broilers—Dry-picked.....	19 @ 20
Scalded.....	16 @ 18
Chickens—Roasting, soft meat, fancy.....	17 @ 18
Average No. 1.....	14 @ 15
No. 2.....	11 @ 12
Ducks—No. 1.....	12 @ 13
Geese—No. 1.....	11 @ 12

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	23 @ 25
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13 1/4
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 9
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	30 @ 50
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	35 @ 40

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$23.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.25 @ 2.30
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.60 ch
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	29.00 @ 30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.05 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.55
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex-store.....	1.85 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48 @ 49 p. c., less thax 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb.....	1.00 @ 1.12
(basis 48 p. c.).....	1.08 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.00 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	39 @ 40

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood  
**FINE BURLAPS**—for conveying hams and bacon.  
**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.  
**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer**  
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 46,731, against 41,452 same period last week, and 49,391 a year ago. Daily receipts were: Monday, 19,590; Tuesday, 5,141; Wednesday, estimated, 22,000. Top cattle last week, \$6.25. The market has continued to advance, and to-day with a moderate run on sale, the best cattle ruled strong to 10c. higher, with tops at \$6.50 for a load of 1,333 lb. Western branded Angus steers fed by J. S. Massie, Pontoonac, Ill., sold by Bowles Livestock Commission Company. Three loads of fancy Herefords and shorthorns averaging 1,379 and 1,443 lbs. sold at the same price, and a long string of choice cattle sold from \$6.15@6.40. More cattle sold above \$6 than sold over \$5 a month ago. Fully one-half of the receipts of beef cattle sold at \$5.75 or better. There was a liberal number of grassy half-fat light steers on the market, and this kind sold 10c. lower, largely from \$4.90 to \$5.60. Inferior light killers down to \$4. Bulk of the medium steers from \$5.40@5.75. Some light weight fed Texans of the X I T brand brought \$5.90, and some yearling steers and heifers branded sold at \$5.60. Distillery cattle sold from \$5@6.10. Stockers and feeders declined 40@50c. since last week. Choice feeders \$4.50@4.75, bulk \$4@4.50, fair \$3.50@4, common \$2.80@3.25. Choice fed cows and heifers \$4@4.50. Medium \$3@3.75, canners and cutters \$1.50@2.60, bulls \$2.25@4.25, export largely \$3.75@4.25, bolognas \$2.75@3.10. Veal calves largely \$4.75@5.25, tops \$5.50. The future outlook of the cattle market continues good, and we would not be surprised to see the \$7 mark reached before the end of this month for prime cattle.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 87,952, against 94,637 a week ago and 70,449 a year ago. Daily receipts this week: Monday, 43,288; Tuesday, 16,664; Wednesday, estimated 28,000. A better feeling has developed in the hog trade, and stimulated by the sharp advance in provisions Tuesday. The market to-day opened active and 15c. higher, with tops at \$5.02½. Bulk of the trading was done at the advance, and the late market was weak, and closed with the early advance lost. The average cost price of hogs on Chicago to-day was \$4.90, the highest since May 27. Average a week ago, \$4.69, a year ago \$6.13. Mixed packing grades sold from \$4.60@4.85, bulk \$4.80@4.85. Only common rough lots under \$4.75. Medium and butcher weights \$4.82½@5, the bulk \$4.85@4.90. Heavy packers \$4.55@4.90, bulk \$4.85@4.90. Light grade \$4.55@4.85, selected light \$4.90@4.95, bacon kinds \$4.80@4.85. Heavy shippers and selected \$4.87½@5.02½, largely \$4.95@5. A temporary decline is expected but a higher range of prices will doubtless prevail as the season advances.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts for the first three days this week, 49,677; receipts one week ago, 52,228; receipts a year ago, 41,358. Daily receipts are this week: Monday, 15,536; Tuesday, 16,141; Wednesday, estimated 18,000. More natives were here than at any time this season. The choice grades of both sheep and lambs met with ready sale at about steady prices. Spring lambs offered this week are of considerably better quality, and choice averaging 65@70 lbs. have been selling readily at \$5.25@7.50, with one or more sales up to \$7.65. Choice handy weight yearlings were rather scarce, and sold at from \$6.50@6.75. Prime wethers for export purposes sold up to \$5.50. This is an outside figure, the bulk selling at from \$5@5.25. Light and handy weight ewes find ready sale around \$4.75, but the heavy weights and shrinking kind are a drag on the market at \$4.25@4.40. The close of to-day's market under liberal receipts of natives was quite dull, and the indications are not very favorable for the balance of the week.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 28,200; last week, 23,700; same week last year, no receipts, account flood. The good cattle market lately brought out some top quality cattle this week, which sold 15 to 20c. better than last week. Top price since the high prices two years ago was paid this week at \$6.35; many sales were above \$6, and bulk of fat steers sold above \$5.50. Good cows and heifers are strong as compared with last week, but medium and common ones and those that show grass are 15 to 25c. lower. Top heifers, \$5.50; cows, \$4.80. Stockers and feeders are strong and bring up to \$4.75. Veals unchanged; best, \$4.50. Cattle market is a shade lower to-day.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 44,800; last week, 43,200; same week last year, no receipts, account flood. Hog prices have been climbing all week. Market is steady to-day, with a top of \$4.85, 20c. above a week ago. Bulk of sales, \$4.65 to \$4.80. All weights have advanced about the same, those below 200 lbs. bring up to \$4.75. Smaller receipts than expected is principal reason for advance. Very few grassy hogs have appeared, but same are sharply cut in price.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 12,400; last week, 17,300; same week, last year, no receipts, account flood. Very little change has taken place in sheep prices. Texas season is about over. Texas medium weight native muttons and lambs are steady with a week ago. Heavy natives and Western stuff show a loss of 10 or 15c. Market is strong to-day, and prices are just about the best of the season. Clipped lambs bring \$6.25; springs, \$6.50 to \$7; wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$5.25; Texans, \$4.75.

**HIDES** unchanged. Green salted, 7½c.; side brands, 7c.; under 40 lbs., 6c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 4c.; horse hides, \$2.50 to \$3.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	4,381	17,261	3,636
Cudahy .....	3,015	9,160	1,669
Fowler .....	.....	.....	.....
Ruddy .....	810	117	548
Schwarzschild .....	3,850	4,807	1,568
Swift .....	2,846	8,125	2,686

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 4:

Chicago .....	34,625
Omaha .....	12,289
Kansas City .....	13,932
St. Joseph .....	9,969
St. Louis .....	17,588
Cudahy .....	367
Sioux City .....	1,161
Wichita .....	236
Louisville .....	1,115
New York and Jersey City .....	7,615
Fort Worth .....	6,461
Detroit .....	1,249
Buffalo .....	16,150

## SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 4:

Chicago .....	69,350
Omaha .....	6,396
Kansas City .....	11,473
St. Louis .....	5,222
St. Joseph .....	27,251
Cudahy .....	174
Sioux City .....	124
New York and Jersey City .....	31,307
Fort Worth .....	2,231
Detroit .....	1,662
Buffalo .....	38,600

## HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 4:

Chicago .....	123,166
Omaha .....	64,993
Kansas City .....	39,781
St. Joseph .....	39,221
St. Louis .....	41,498
Cudahy .....	10,421
Sioux City .....	12,073
Ottumwa .....	17,306
Cleveland .....	13,850
Cedar Rapids .....	12,134
Wichita .....	6,681
Bloomington .....	1,861
Indianapolis .....	22,992
Louisville .....	9,000
New York and Jersey City .....	27,001
Fort Worth .....	3,877
Detroit .....	5,361
Buffalo .....	62,900

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending June 4, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	934	.....	305	.....	75	40	3400
Aurania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	150	300
Etruria, Liverpool .....	.....	3571	123	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	740
Oceanic, Liverpool .....	.....	1115	1040	448	.....	.....	25	.....	2513
Victorian, Liverpool .....	2507	.....	768	.....	226	.....	17	689	5300
St. Louis, Southampton .....	.....	993	1991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250
Mesaba, London .....	.....	893	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	6035
Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	148	665	.....	83	50	.....	342	1060
Belgravia, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	660	3935
Moltke, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775
Noordam, Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	555	875
Finland, Antwerp .....	.....	.....	100	.....	10	.....	45	277	4560
St. Andrew, Antwerp .....	4266	.....	68	.....	.....	50	.....	175	3020
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	35	75
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	320	.....	50	850
La Touraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	300
Bordeaux, Havre .....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Willehad, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	250	600
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Patria, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Sicilia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Prinz Oskar, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
African Prince, South Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Total .....	9386	6720	6057	556	700	825	225	4308	36242
Last week .....	14113	5099	7965	500	469	780	529	5383	50044
Same time in 1903 .....	16172	12872	7677	.....	833	287	809	4564	68972



## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 6.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,969	...	4,582	30,479	9,814
Twelfth St.....	1,304	50	9,228	876	...
Fortieth St.....	...	...	...	...	13,823
Lehigh Valley.....	5,135	...	...	...	3,962
Weehawken.....	867	...	...	1,290	...
Scattering.....	62	75	42	...	...
Totals.....	9,206	112	13,885	32,657	27,001
Totals last week.....	9,387	116	17,299	29,980	31,081

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., ss. Victorian.....	420	...	...
Schwarzschild & S., ss. Minnetta.....	375	...	1,811
Schwarzschild & S., ss. Germanic.....	...	...	982
J. Schamberg & Son, ss. Victorian.....	430	1,260	...
J. Schamberg & Son, ss. Minnetta.....	375	...	...
J. Schamberg & Son, ss. Colorado.....	86	...	...
Swift Beef Co., ss. Oceanic.....	...	...	2,100
Morris Beef Co., ss. Victorian.....	...	...	2,400
Morris Beef Co., ss. Oceanic.....	...	...	2,100
Armour & Co., ss. Victorian.....	...	...	1,600
Armour & Co., ss. Germanic.....	...	...	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., ss. Lucania.....	...	...	1,800
L. S. Dillenback, ss. Manoa.....	...	...	60
Miscellaneous, ss. Trinidad.....	...	...	30
Sherman & Culver, ss. Antilla.....	...	...	8

Total exports.....	1,702	1,350	13,893
Total exports last week.....	2,547	1,378	17,422
Boston exports this week.....	2,401	748	15,930
Baltimore exports this week.....	736	900	864
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,597	1,306	...
Newport News exports this week.....	357	...	...
Portland exports this week.....	700	1,206	...
Montreal exports this week.....	3,137	442	...
Quebec exports this week.....	100	...	...
To London.....	2,556	140	6,031
To Liverpool.....	5,550	4,114	23,384
To Glasgow.....	1,307	...	...
To Hull.....	86	...	...
To Manchester.....	655	147	...
To Cardiff.....	200	185	...
To Avonmouth.....	350	...	...
To Southampton.....	...	...	2,082
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	24	90	...
Totals to all ports.....	10,728	4,646	31,497
Totals to all ports last week.....	12,118	6,217	30,320

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@56.15
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.00@5.35
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.25@4.85
Oxen and stage.....	3.00@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.70
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@5.50

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60%.
76% Caustic Soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60%.
60% Caustic Soda at 2 cts. per lb.
98% Powdered Caustic Soda at 3 cts. per lb.
58% Pure Alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48%.
48% Carbonate Soda Ash at \$1.10 per 100 lb.
Borax at 8 cts. per lb.
Talc 1½¢ per lb.
Palm Oil in casks, 6c. lb., in barrels 6½¢ lb.
Green Olive Oil at 57 to 58c. per gal.
Yellow Olive Oil at 54c. per gal.
Green Olive Oil Foots at 5 to 5½¢ lb.
Cochin Cocoanut Oil at 6½ to 7c. lb.
Ceylon Seed Oil at 30 to 33c. per gal.
Corn Oil at 3½¢ lb.
Rosin:—M. 4.25. N. 4.50. WG. 4.75 WW. 5.00 per 280 lbs.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	300	13,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	100	3,000	...
Omaha.....	200	10,000	1,200

## MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1904.

Chicago.....	18,000	42,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha.....	3,000	8,000	5,000

## TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

Chicago.....	4,000	16,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	11,000	3,000
Omaha.....	3,500	12,700	17,000

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

Chicago.....	22,000	28,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha.....	3,000	10,000	...

## THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

Chicago.....	6,000	23,000	13,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	3,000	9,000	3,200

## FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Chicago.....	1,500	16,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	3,500	6,000	...

## GENERAL MARKETS.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.80; city steam, \$6.37½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7; do., South America, tcs., \$7.50; do., kegs, \$8.50; compound, \$5.50@5.75.

## HOG MARKETS JUNE 10.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; strong; 5c. higher; \$4.60@5.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$4.55@4.85.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; stronger; \$4.50@4.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady to strong; \$4.55@5.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; steady; \$5@5.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$4.75@5.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 20 cars; steady; \$4.90@5.15.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 10.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 57s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 36s.; hams, s. c., 45s.; bacon, c. c., 40s.; do., short ribs, 37s. 6d.; long clear, light, 37s. 6d.; do., heavy, 37s.; backs, 36s.; bellies, 40s.; turpentine, 42s.; rosin, common, 7s. 9d.; lard, prime western, tcs., 33s. 3d.; 28-lb. pails, 34s. 3d.; cheese, white, old, 40s.; do., new, 38s.; do., colored, old, 42s.; new, 39s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 33s.; tallow, 20s. 6d.; do., Australian (London), 24s. 6d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 19s. 6d.; linseed oil (London), 16s. 1½d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There has been practically no change in the value of oleo-oil during the week under review, the market remaining at 43 florins for the finest grades, but the demand is very slack for the lower grades, and price of same continually sagging off. Neutral lard is slightly firmer in sympathy with the lard market, but price still below that of Oleo oil.

There is considerably better feeling for butter oils, and it seems that the low point has passed.

## MARKET LETTER ON COTTONSEED OIL.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspregen & Co.)

The market has continued firm with very little fluctuation in prices. Business, however, has quieted off somewhat, sellers being rather stiffer in their ideas. Spot and June oil has become rather scarce, 28½¢ being bid.

Orders and bids have continued to come in from Europe, but they have been mostly on the basis of the prices ruling two weeks ago and in consequence very little business to Europe has resulted.

In crude oil very little is offered, and what little is offered is usually held above what refiners here are willing to pay.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 28½¢ sales; July, 29½¢ asked and 29c. bid; August, 30½¢ asked and 29½¢ bid; September, 30½¢ asked and sales; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 19s.; prime crude oil in tanks in the southeast, 21½¢; prime crude oil in tanks in the Mississippi Valley, 21½¢; prime crude oil in tanks in Texas, 20½¢.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	7/8	12/6	16c
Oil cake.....	6/8	6	12c
Bacon.....	7/6	12/6	16c
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	12/6	16c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	24M
Butter.....	25/	30/	24M
Tallow.....	7/6	16/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	2/8	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/0	16c

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

Hogs were 5c. higher on moderate receipts at the packing centers. The products opened firm and 2@5 points higher on pork and lard, but soon lost the small advance and were quieter. Ribs eased up a little from a 7-point advance.

## Cottonseed Oil.

There was rather more of a pressure to sell in the early part of the day, by which the tone was easier, and prices ½¢ lower. Sales in New York, 100 bbls. prime yellow June at 28½¢; 1,000 bbls. do. July at 29c.; 1,200 bbls. do. July at 28½¢, afterwards at 28½¢ bid; 200 bbls. do. August, at 29c., afterwards 29c. bid and 29c. asked.

## Tallow.

Nothing further done in city, hhds., which is still to be had at 4½¢, and at which price the weekly contract deliveries were made. The market in its features has not varied from those outlined in our weekly review.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet; 5½¢ the trading price, and some of the pressers asking to 6c.

## VANDENHOVE TO RETIRE.

That W. D. Vandenhove, of the firm of W. D. Vandenhove & Co., the well-known tallow brokers in New York City, has concluded to retire from commercial business is a matter of regret to not only the entire trade on the Produce Exchange floor, but to his associates in a general way elsewhere over the city, among whom he has high standing. But Mr. Vandenhove has the thought that relaxation from a strenuous life will suit him, and that he now will have an opportunity to "invite his soul" through the surroundings of country living. He has a fine place down on Long Island to resort to, and where shooting and fishing, which pleasures he is especially fond of, can be indulged in to his heart's content. The old firm name will be continued, and William Dausey, the many years associate in business of the founder of the firm, and the late partner of the son, will continue the business, as before, in all of its departments. Mr. Dausey is so well known and highly esteemed over the country by the tallow interest that extended reference to him is needless.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been quiet, although there is slight improvement in the inquiry for material and the volume of business done. On futures sellers are firm in their prices, but are making slight concessions for deliveries over the next sixty days. We quote: Ground tankage, 11@15, \$2.15@10, \$2.20@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6@25, \$14.50@15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.12½@2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.37½@2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.22½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 (futures), \$2.55@10, \$2.57½@10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of soda.—The market is quite strong with an upward tendency. 95% prompt, \$2.20; July-December, \$2.10; 96% prompt, \$2.25, July-December, \$2.15.

Sulphate of ammonia.—Cable this week indicates a slight strengthening in the tone of the market. For deliveries October to December inclusive quotations are \$3.02½@3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, June 8, 1904: Beef, 8,505 lbs.; veal, 4,754 lbs.; mutton, 320 lbs.; poultry, 3,534 lbs.; pork, 3,675 lbs.; assorted meats, 1,236 lbs. Total, 22,024 lbs.

## RETAIL SECTION

### BARBECUE FOR BUFFALO.

Arrangements have been made with the Buffalo Butchers' Association by the managers of the Tonawanda track whereby the butchers' barbecue will take place on the grounds of the old Tonawanda Driving Park on July 28th.

### BUTCHERS DELINQUENT.

According to Mayor's secretary, Frank W. Hinkley, he has had to jog the memories of Buffalo butchers again this summer. Of the 500 butchers in the city, more than 100 have failed to come to the front with their license fee. The old license expired April 1st.

### EXCURSION FROM AURORA.

The Grocers and Butchers' Association, of Aurora, Ill., have settled on Milwaukee as the point to which to run their annual excursion this year, and Wednesday, June 22, has been set as the date. The excursion will be run as far as Whitefish Bay, five miles north of Milwaukee, and the fare will be \$1.50 for the round trip, over the Northwestern Railroad.

### ORGANIZED STATE ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin Master Butchers' Association has been organized with a membership of 150. Charles Munkwitz, of Milwaukee, is president; Anthony Metzger, of Superior, first vice-president; Z. E. Darrow, of Superior, second vice-president; Emil Klotz, of Milwaukee, treasurer, and J. F. Seng, of Milwaukee is a member of the board of directors to act with the officers-elect.

### UNIONIZING SAUSAGE SHOPS.

The committee of the sausage makers at Providence, R. I., have induced more of the local sausage firms to use the label of the union and they expect several others to do likewise in a few days. The committee has been very active and as a result has accomplished results. In a fortnight they expect every sausage manufacturing concern in the city to be using the label.

### SELLING RABBITS.

The Canadian commercial agent in the commonwealth of Australia, in a recent report, shows that the rabbit pest of Australia, instead of continuing a menace and scourge to the country, is fast becoming an important source of profit to the people of the antipodes. The exports of these animals are increasing, and the rabbit industry is stated to have become an important one in Victoria. Over 20,000,000 rabbits were utilized during the past year for export purposes. Of these 7,300,000 were exported frozen in the fur, and upward of 12,000,000 skins were shipped abroad. A large number of the animals were canned and disposed of in Europe.

### MEAT CUTTERS FIGHT WOMEN.

While the meat cutters are fighting the employment of females in butcher shops and packing houses, it is said that the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Association has a membership of 4,000 girls on its rolls. Women, naturally, will not make butchers in the sense of using the blade and the cleaver. They are not strong enough for such heavy work and recoil from it.

### SOME SHOPS OPEN SUNDAYS.

Though the Sunday closing law is on the statute books and is generally observed, there are scores of instances of violation, and by those who are so ready to ask the law's aid in other matters. If the law removed its protection from the market that violated its provisions and let it be thus outlawed, the lock would not be strong enough that would close it after the first free raid for meat.

### BUTCHER CITED.

Charles Annth, a butcher and grocer of Kirkwood, Mo., has been cited by the Circuit Court at Clayton to appear to explain why he has not closed his shop, in accordance with a writ of injunction issued several days ago, on application of Dave Berg, who purchased the stock of Annth three years ago. At that time Annth signed an agreement, it is alleged, not to engage again in the business in Kirkwood within five years.

### BUTCHERS TO SEE FAIR.

Butchers and grocers in the outlying districts of St. Louis have notified their customers that, beginning at once, their places of business will be closed every Thursday afternoon during the summer in order that proprietors and clerks may have an opportunity to see the Fair. It is understood that the agreement is general, and that the tradesmen have expressed their intention of keeping the Thursday closing rule in force at least until November 1.

### BUTCHERS AND DRIVERS STRIKE.

The butchers and drivers employed at the Stowers packing house at Pine Brook, near Scranton, Pa., went on strike because the company refused to grant an increase in wages and a union shop. About sixty men are on strike. The drivers went on strike in sympathy with the butchers. Trouble has been brewing at this place for some time. Several weeks ago the butchers made a demand that their wages be increased and that none but union men be employed. It is understood that the officials were willing to grant the demand for a union shop. It appears that there are several non-union men employed at the place and these the company refused to discharge. They also refused to compel them to join the union.

### ABATTOIR DIRECTORS.

The following Board of Directors for the New Orleans Co-operative Butchers' Abattoir Company, Limited, was elected at the annual meeting of this body, held during the week; John B. Louis, Justin Tujague, Henry Mausmus, Anthony Frey, Sr., L. L. Vivien, Irenece Amardeil, R. J. Garsaud, Greg DeReyna, Jr., Leon Gele, Prosper Poque, Sylvain Pedelabore, Anselme Cassou, Maurice Rouede, G. Maricante, Peter Ciaccio, Julien Dutrey, Joseph Laguens, John Yrle, Rene Forio, Zach. Marcade, Phil J. Backus, H. Fourmigue, Ed. Mertas, W. M. Goelzenleuchter, Gus Maillan, Frank Lecourt.

### FIGHT ON AT TOLEDO.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Toledo, O., at a meeting passed a resolution declaring that members will keep their butcher shops open until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. While there is nothing in the spirit of the resolution to directly indicate defiance to the Butchers' Union which has declared for closed butcher shops on Sunday, yet the action of the association is one that would indicate a conflict with the union. The employing butchers give as their reason for keeping open on Sunday morning that this is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of patrons during the hot season. They say that this is especially true of shops located in the outlying districts where, they say, great hardship will result to the people if the butcher shops are not allowed to open at all on Sunday. The Butchers' union expects to proceed against the open Sunday butcher shop under a State law which prohibits the opening of business places on the Sabbath day.

### TO VARNISH GOLD BRONZE.

A varnish for gold bronze must be free from acid, else verdigris will form on the bronze varnished with it. Formula: Dissolve 5 pounds of powdered dammar in 10 pounds of petroleum ether. Then add 5 pounds of a ten per cent. solution of caustic soda; shake well for ten minutes and allow to stand. Decant the dammar solution which rises to the top from the aqueous solution of resinates below, and treat it again with a fresh lot of the lye. Then mix the neutralized solution with the bronze. Another method is to mix 10 pounds of powdered dammar with 3 pounds of powdered calcined soda and then fuse the mixture, keeping it fused for two or three hours with plenty of stirring. Then powder the cold mass and extract the deacidified resin with petroleum ether and mix the filtered solution with the bronze. If no excess of the ether has been used the bronze powder will remain suspended for a long time in the solution. If it settles too rapidly, some of the petroleum ether must be evaporated off.



**S. & S.' NEW PLANTS AND METHODS.**

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is establishing a general agency at Bangor, Me., for supplying that city and vicinity with S. & S. products. This will be one of the company's largest and most important agencies in the country. Other centers of distribution are being planned. The great plants of the S. & S. Company at Chicago, Kansas City and New York are working almost to the limit of their capacity. Their overtaxed energies at the present rate of increase of trade will soon necessitate the construction of the plant which the S. & S. people have for some time contemplated building in Texas. The company on Monday opened its superb new branch plant in Paterson, N. J. It is managed by Mr. Thompson, and is the ideal of what a perfect modern branch house can be. It is up to date in every particular.

General Branch Manager J. A. Howard and Branch Architect Huntley have noted this plant as being perfect. Mr. Howard believes in efficient tools and the quick asset idea. The S. & S. equipment everywhere is kept in quick asset condition. This kind of assets adds to the genial value of the S. & S. property. The company's trade has so largely improved as to keep the general office plotting and planning for central points of distribution for this and to congregate the scattering parts of it at convenient points. To meet this problem the branch house, the commission agency and the traveling sales agency refrigerator car are brought into requisition. The traveling sales car is the scout of the distributive trade in scattered territory.

**CURING HAMS.**

Few persons understand the proper ingredients and exact proportions to make a suitable pickle for curing hams. This information will doubtless prove of value. The desideratum is to cure the meat so that it will keep in hot weather, with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle made in the following manner, it is believed, will accomplish this: One and three-quarter pounds of salt (coarse or alum salt is best), ½ ounce saltpeter, 1 pint molasses or 1 pound of brown sugar and 1 teaspoonful saleratus. Let these be added to 1 gallon of water and the amount increased in the same proportion to make the quantity desired. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be packed in clean, tight casks and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in the same way are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.

**WHITE PAINT FOR METAL SURFACES.**

Oil paints used on metallic surfaces exposed to heat frequently turn yellow. If, instead of oil, sodium silicate be used, no change of color will be noticed. Zinc white, mixed with soluble glass of from 40 to 50 degrees B. to the consistency of ordinary paint, makes an excellent paint for metals.

**BUFFALO HORNS.**

To color the brown streaks black on buffalo horns after they have been polished, apply a dilute solution of nitrate of silver with a brush or rag several times, until the desired intensity is obtained. Allow it, after each application, to dry in the sun perfectly before applying the next coat. Polish finally again when sufficiently black.

**AN AVAILABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**

One of the best fire extinguishing agents probably the best, is water of ammonia, without any further addition whatever. Experience with the almost marvellous power of this substance in this direction has proven its value. In one instance, where fire had originated by spontaneous combustion in a pile containing several tons of cottonseed, and in the interior of which was almost a solid body of live coal, a half gallon of ammonia completely smothered the fire.

**TO PREVENT RUSTING OF IRON AND STEEL.**

Thick lubricating petroleum, or solid paraffin, applied to the slightly warmed iron, is one of the best preservatives for iron and steel. In some cases a transparent varnish of copal or shellac is preferable. The main point is to clean the iron properly before the application from all traces of rust by means of brushing and a mineral acid, to wash it well and to neutralize all remaining traces of acid with potash lye or with lime or some other alkali. Then clean and dry thoroughly and apply your oil, paraffin or varnish.

**KALSOMINING.**

The use of kalsomine in butcher shops, abattoirs and similar places suggests cleanliness as well as it serves to preserve the wooden parts of the building against mould caused by dampness. Prepared kalsomine can be readily purchased at any large paint store, but some of our readers may wish to prepare their own kalsomine. The following rules are given for the purpose of enabling them to do so: Soak one pound of white glue over night, then dissolve it in boiling water and add 20 pounds of Paris white, diluting with water until the mixture is of the consistency of rich milk. To this any tint can be given that is desired.

**PRESERVING MEAT BY STEAM.**

Australian meat exporters seem to have solved the problem of preserving meat fresh for a lengthy period. They were baffled for a long time, and tried experiment after experiment, but all without avail, until some one thought of using steam to volatilize the gases which caused what is known as bone odor and mould. A steam pipe was placed in a wooden duct at the bottom of a refrigerator chamber stored with meat; the gases of this kind are low lying, and the duct led directly to the brine tanks. This experiment was made at Sydney, and for 89 days the refrigerator compartment was kept closed, at the end of which time the meat was taken out and every piece thoroughly tested. It was as fresh and pure, without the slightest suggestion of bone odor or mould, as on the day it was packed.—Science Siftings.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

Louis Roesch, of Buffalo, N. Y., died last week.

J. O. Stanley has purchased a meat market at Philipsburg, Pa.

C. F. Child has closed his meat market, at St. Albans Bay, Vt.

Albert Chaan has opened a new meat market at Ludlow, Mass.

Samuel White has opened a meat market at Amenia Union, Conn.

S. G. Kiene, of Omaha, Neb., was found dead in his butcher shop.

White, Raebert & Co. have opened a new market at Terre Haute, Ind.

Timothy Broderick has opened a meat market at Java Center, N. Y.

The meat market of Llewellyn Jones, at Brazil, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

Fire wrecked the butcher shop of Herman Beil, 6257 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Gossett, a butcher of Atlanta, Ga., was fined \$25 for having spoiled meat in his shop.

The Aldrich Grocery and Provision Company, Boston, Mass., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

William C. Manning has purchased the butcher shop of Walter F. Morey, at New Hamburg, N. Y.

Herman A. Fellwock, of Beatrice, Neb., died in Chicago last week of heart trouble. He was a meat merchant.

Thieves who entered the Armour branch at Altoona, Pa., got away with only one boiled ham and an overcoat.

Edward E. Sessions, prominent in the wholesale provision business of Springfield, Mass., died recently in Florida.

For the third time in a year fire damaged the packing plant of the D. H. Cornell Packing Company, at Fall River, Mass.

A meat market at Creighton, Neb., was burglarized last week and several hundred dollars' worth of stuff was carried away.

The fight over Sunday closing at Toledo, O., has reached the stage where two meat market proprietors have been held for the grand jury because of keeping open on that date. A test will be made of the law.

David Clapp, who has conducted a meat market in the Soule building, at Brockton, Mass., the past twelve years, has retired. Erastus Harlow, who was engaged in a similar business on South Union street, Brockton, has also retired.

Henry B. and Lizzie G. Rennie have purchased the interest of John S. McKenna in the wholesale meat and cold storage business at Malone Junction, N. Y., heretofore conducted by H. B. Rennie & Co. The business will be continued in future in the same name and along the same lines.

**FACTS ABOUT ICE.**

One cubic foot of ice, at 32 degrees, weighs 57.50 pounds, and one cubic foot of water, at 32 degrees F., weighs 62.418 pounds, hence their comparative weights is as 57.50 is to 62.418, or as 1 is to 1.0855. Water weighing 62.418 pounds per cubic foot, at 32 degrees F., and 57.50 pounds per cubic foot when it becomes ice; at the same temperature there is a comparative density of 62.418 is to 57.50, or as 1 is to 0.9212.



